

Fine Display of Furs

—AT—
FRED. T. WARD'S.

Our stock is now about complete and intending purchasers will find here a full assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURS, selections from the best Fur Manufacturers in Canada. These have been marked at close prices, consistent with quality, not marked up \$5.00, \$10.00 or \$15.00, in order to drop it off to make the purchasers believe they are getting bargains.

We would invite an inspection of our Jackets, Coats and Caprines, feeling satisfied that we can compete with any city prices.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISHER.

= **C. F. STICKLE.** =

Now is the Time to Buy Underwear. It will pay to buy here.
In Children's, Ladies' and Gents', our stock is carefully selected and the cheapest and largest in town.

WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Heavy Wool Hose, 25c. pair.
Ladies' Heavy Elastic Cashmere, 35c. pair.
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, double knee, 45c. pair.

CHOICE WINTER JACKETS.

When buying your Winter Jacket don't forget we have the best and cheapest you can buy.

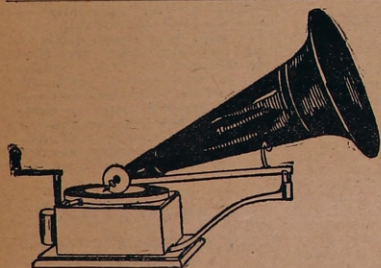
Flannelette Blankets, grey and white.—50 pairs, size 10-4, at 70c. pair; 25 pairs, size 11-4, at 90c. pair.
10 pairs Grey Wool Blankets at \$2.00 pair.
Flannelette, fancy stripes, 34 in. wide, at 8c. yd.
Flannelette, 27 in. wide, at 5c. yd.
Flannelette, plain pinks and blues, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c. Embroideries to match.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, all sizes, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75. Never had so heavy before.
Men's Wool Socks, 2 pairs for 25c. Men's Wool Mittens, 15c. and 20c. pair.

GROCERIES.

4 boxes St. Lawrence Starch - 25c. 4 lbs. Raisins - 25c.
Japan Tea, 2 lbs. - 25c. Tea Siftings - 10c. lb.
25 lbs. Brown Sugar - \$1.00 2 bottles Pickles - 25c.
5 cans Corn, Peas or Tomatoes - 25c. 3 lbs. Cakes - 25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

P.S.—Some Sheep to double.



The New
CONCERT
GRAMOPHONE

Just put on the market, is the loudest and most distinct Talking Machine yet made. Come in and hear it.

Terms for Concerts, by applying to

W. H. CALDER,
AGENT, STIRLING.

PROTECTION

by way of Insurance is considered necessary for buildings, which may never burn. Life is sure to terminate; look after your temporal interest and responsibilities by making a contract with THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA. This is laying up money in a practical way.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

J. G. DAVISON, Special Agent.

NOTICE.

License for Deer Hunting can be had at the office of the undersigned, on and after this date.

G. G. THRASHER.

FOR SALE

100 acres, being Lot No. 18, 9th Concession of Sidney.

FRANCIS SCOTT.

Notice to Farmers.

All parties having wheat on shares from D. Utman will please return the part due Mr. Utman to his barn at Stirling, on Friday and Saturdays of each week.
All parties having Blue Stem Wheat for sale are hereby notified that I will buy all fit for seed, after Jan. 1st, 1902.

D. UTMAN.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly, waiting for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

1000 bushels of Oats at Chatterton Feed Mill, for which I will pay 85c. per bushel. Also, a small quantity of Barley.

ROBT. LITHGOW.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Stirling Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the Factory, on Friday, Nov. 8th, at 1 o'clock, p.m., to consider the moving of the factory to another site, and purchasing stock of those desirous of disposing of the same. Also, for the consideration of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

GEO. W. GREEN, Pres.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are avoided." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 24 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **MARION & MARION, Experts.** New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

News-Argus to Dec. 31, 10c.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Stirling Cheese Board on Wednesday 1745 boxes of cheese were boarded, as follows:

1 Bell	65
4 Enterprise	140
5 Evergreen	100
7 Kingston	75
8 Mammoth	115
9 Maple Leaf	230
10 Monarch	40
11 River Side	140
12 Shamrock	140
13 Spry	50
14 Spring Brook	85
15 Stirling	150
16 West Huntingdon	230
17 Glen	135
18 Cook's	120

Buyers present.—Bird, Bailey, Cook, Kerr, Sauve and Whittom.

Sales.—Kerr got 4, 5, 12 and 16. Sauve got 7 and 17. Whittom got 8, 9, 11, 14 and 18. All at 9c.

Votes of thanks to Mr. W. T. Sine, the retiring President, to the buyers in attendance at the board during the past year, to J. S. Black, the secretary, and to Mr. F. B. Parker for his kindness in giving the board the use of his hall during the year, gratis, were unanimously passed.

Mr. John Holgate, of Sidney, who was present as a visitor, and Mr. James Whittom, in their addresses spoke of the necessity of employing only competent cheese makers, and that the presidents should prevail on their cheese makers to attend the dairy school at Kingston for the purpose of qualifying themselves; and said that in view of the increasing competition of other lands in the cheese industry, it was certain that unless we employ only the best makers the proud position that Canada now holds as the leader of this great industry would be lost.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Rodgers, the board adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

Stirling Public School.

Honor Roll for October.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
Sr. III.—Ida Pineo, Bessie Ward, Lena Martin, Myrtle Hough, Don Bird. Jr. IV.—Lillie Smith, Leslie Kennedy, Percy Reynolds, Ernest Hewat, Eddie Ashley.

Sr. IV.—May Currie, Edna Burke, Flossie Brown, John Shea, Irene Dnke, F. C. Bird, Teacher.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Sr. II.—Helen Shea, Blanche Gould, May Kennedy, Mary Ingham, Herbert Ward.

Jr. III.—Clifford Lansing, Charles Pineo, Ella Brown, Louisa Martin, Lena Mitchell.

M. K. LAMBLEY, Teacher.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Jr. II.—May Sables, Mildred Donnan, Annie Ashley, Violet Utman, Florence Chard.

Sr. PART II.—Mollie Warren, Ernest Ward, Roscoe Wright, Rosa Reynolds, Arthur Smith.

Jr. PART II.—Gladys Bailey, Eva Bailey and William Wannamaker, Hazel Caverly, Maud Pineo, Harold Martin.

J. CHARD, Teacher.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SENIORS.—James Hough, Hubert Chambers, Edna Girdwood, Earl Tice, James Grain.

JUNIORS.—Jean Milne, Earl Irwin, Robert Thompson, Clarence Tulloch, Percy Utman.

KINDERGARTEN.—Vincent Whitty, Ethel Mitchell, Raymond Chambers, Rita Cummings.

M. LEWIS, Teacher.

Oak Hill News.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The deer will suffer now. Messrs. Bird and Connor have gone north.

Mr. J. Seales, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. P. Bird, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Park and children spent Saturday and Sunday at Northport.

Go steady boys, there are lots of girls. Mr. Dennis Welch is working in the neighborhood this week.

We hear that Mr. George Hamblin is to remain in our midst.

Times must be getting better. A new cutter, a buggy and a Souvenir range in the neighborhood.

Ivanhoe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quarterly services were held in Beulah church on Sunday last, and were largely attended. The pastor has been conducting revival services at Salem appointment during the past two weeks.

Mrs. Baker, of Belleville, who with her little son, Harold, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Harrison, at the parsonage, left for home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Benson, of Gilead, are visiting friends here.

Mr. P. M. Wood spent Saturday and Sunday at home. He has secured the school at Tuftsville for the coming year.

Miss Minchin has been re-engaged in our school for 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKee celebrated their silver wedding on Friday evening last.

The first snow storm of the season reached us on Monday.

Miss Cora McComb of Belleville, was the guest of Miss Tanner, Upper Ivanhoe, a few days this week.

Mr. George Backus, of Havelock, spent Sunday with friends at Upper Ivanhoe.

Over ten million bushels of wheat have already been shipped out of Manitoba to eastern markets.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was for many years conducted by the Agricultural and Arts Association. In 1892 the Provincial Live Stock Associations took a controlling interest in this important exhibition. The results have been most gratifying. In 1891 there were 91 entries in all classes; \$102 were received as entry fees, and \$86 as gate receipts. A total of \$188 was therefore received, and there was \$325 paid in premiums. Under the supervision of the Associations there has been a steady growth until in 1898 there were over 800 entries, over \$1,100 gate and entry receipts. The amount paid in prizes was \$4,500. In 1899, there was over \$5,500 paid in prizes. In 1900, there was over 3,000 entries and over \$7,000 was paid in prizes, and 11,600 persons visited the Show. In 1898-9 block tests and lectures by the judges in the rings were introduced, and have since been continued and have proven of great value. It is safe to say that this is now the most important Show, from an educational standpoint, held in any part of the world. The Dairy Department is also most complete and valuable, in fact, it is the most valuable and instructive show of dairy cattle held anywhere. In connection with the Show, poultry exhibits and experiments have been introduced, which are proving of great value to the country.

The judges after making awards are requested to deliver addresses and explain why they placed the awards as they did. They are most carefully chosen and are men of wide experience who fully understand the requirements of the home and foreign markets. After the animals are judged alive, each one entered for the block test is sent into the slaughtering room where it is killed and dressed, being first privately marked by the director in charge of the ring. Other judges, also experts, now judge the carcasses and again address the audience and explain their awards and outline the requirements of the various markets and of the consumers.

A building costing over \$20,000 has been erected and equipped in Guelph for the purpose of holding the Show. Lecture rooms capable of seating 600 persons are provided. Last year these were not large enough, and an overflow meeting was held. The success of this exhibition proves that it is not necessary to provide questionable entertainments in order to draw a large, intelligent and appreciative audience. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will this year be held in Guelph, Dec. 10th to 13th inclusive. It is held under the auspices of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, the Ontario Poultry Association, and a committee from the City of Guelph. The exhibit of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, alive and dead, will this year eclipse any previous exhibit.

The Tree of Knowledge.

The Bible contains 3,556,480 letters, 310,697 words, 31,175 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The longest chapter is the 119th Psalm; the shortest and middle chapter is the 17th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm. The longest word is in the 8th chapter of Isaiah. The word "and" occurs 46,527 times. "Lord" occurs 1,855 times. The 37th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of the second book of Kings are alike. The longest verse is the 9th of the 8th chapter of Esther; the shortest is the 35th of the 11th chapter of John. In the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra is the alphabet. The finest piece of reading is the 26th chapter of Acts. God's name is not mentioned in the book of Esther.

It contains knowledge, Wisdom, Holiness and Love.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury, aged 108 years, died in London, Ont., last week.

It costs the youth of Smith's Falls \$2 and costs for swearing on public streets. A second offence implies a fine of \$5 and costs. In three weeks the chief had no less than thirty offenders up before the mayor of that town for swearing.

An exchange says—"Don't ask the editor to rebuke every evil in the town and community, but when convinced that such duties need attending to, write an article in the paper yourself, and sign your name to it for publication. The man who is too big a coward to thus express an opinion on the corner and talk loudly about the cowardice of an editor."

Deafness is Curable! Sufferers from impaired hearing will be glad to know that there is a remedy, and that it is not an organic defect in the ear, but results probably from a thickening of the lining of the middle ear caused by catarrhal inflammation. Hundreds of perfect recoveries as a result of the inhalation of Catarrhazone are reported, and on the highest authority we recommend this treatment to our readers. Catarrhazone quickly restores lost hearing, and its efficiency is placed beyond dispute by the case of Mr. Foxall, of St. Thomas, who recovered perfect hearing by using Catarrhazone, after years of deafness. Price \$1. At Dr. King's, Ont.

The Busy Store.

We have to thank the good public for an October trade much in excess of our most sanguine expectations, and to ask the indulgence of those whom we could not wait on within a reasonable time limit, and to assure all, that with an increased staff of help we hope in the future to give prompt attention to the wants of customers and visitors.

= A Bargain Grist. =

1 Dozen Mercerized Underskirts, fancy colors, reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.50.

CLOAKINGS—Heavy 6-4 Plain Beavers and Fancies at 75c. and \$1.00, regular \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CARPETS for Bedrooms, specials in Jute and Union at 25c. yd., and remnants at two-thirds regular price.

NECKWEAR—The very latest novelties for Ladies and Gentlemen, at popular prices.

SUITS for BOYS and YOUNG MEN.—A specialty is made of this line in our Clothing Department—300 to choose from, and at prices to outdistance competition.

WALL PAPER.

A bright home needs new Wall Paper for the winter season. The right shade and patterns are here for you—always the newest and prettiest and at reasonable prices. Special value at 5c. roll, with border and ceiling to match.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

Wheat-Os, the Ideal Breakfast Food, 8 lbs. in a cotton bag for 25c.

25 lbs. New Figs for \$1.00.

"Sterling" Tea—always guaranteed the best value at 25c. lb., green or black.

TURKEYS.—Will take any quantity of Live Turkeys, Nov. 19th and 26th, for which the highest market price will be paid. Will take all kinds of Poultry, including old fowl, as soon as colder weather prevails. Watch this space for full announcement.

W. R. MATHER.

LONG LIFE SCHOOL SHOES

are what you are looking for. Made of good honest leather, neat and stylish shapes at reasonable prices. Our stock of School Shoes is large and we can suit you in every particular.

We have a complete stock of RUBBERS.

Men's Mitts, 2 pairs for 25c. Socks and Rubbers for Men.

Men's Long Boots, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

Come to us for your Fall Footwear. Boots made to order. Best stock used.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

12--TWELVE--12

Ready-To-Wear Clothing

"SNAPS"

—FOR—
SATURDAY

—AT—
FRED. T. WARD'S

6 Heavy Black Cheviot Serge Suits, double-breasted Coats, \$9.50 for \$7.50.

6 New Grey Tweed Suits, double-breasted Coats, \$9.00 for \$7.50.

Then ask to see the best line of Overcoats and Ulsters in town, \$4.75 to \$12.00.

Mr. Pleasant Happenings.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Pettibone spent a few days at Mrs. G. A. Johnson's.

Mrs. F. Maybee is on the sick list. The weather is acting more like winter.

We are pleased to see a renewal of missionary work here.

Bancroft.

(From The Times.)

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chard, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., spent a couple of days in town this week. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Collins.

Mr. J. F. Tait of L'Amable has disposed of his saw and grist mill to Mr. W. A. Chisholm, of Chisholm's Rapids, who takes possession next week. \$3,000 we understand, was the price paid.

Tammany was routed in New York City, but the elections in other United States municipalities show little change.

WANTED

A good general servant. Wages \$8.00. Apply, Box 56, STIRLING, ONT.

LOST

In Stirling, on Nov. 1st, between the Campbellford road corner and the Kerby House, an all-wool check Horse Blanket. The finder will please leave at this office.

E. W. BROOKS.

LOTS FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale choice lots, on Church St., Stirling, containing 3 1/2 acres. These are good building sites and will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to

E. W. BROOKS,

Lot 22, Con. 2, Rawdon.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, lot 19, in the 9th Con. of Rawdon, on or about the middle of October, a yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

S. N. SEXSMITH.

STRAYED.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, on the 25th of October, a cow. Owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges.

GEO. BAILEY,

Harold, Ont.

Daddy's Tick-Tack.

There was a pale, anxious face at the window of a comfortable semi-detached house in the Finchley Road—the face of a woman about thirty-five, with fair hair, and an almost girlish look.

As a stout, florid man, with a silk hat on the back of his head, pushed open the gate, and went wearily up the stone path to the front door, the pale face at the window brightened, and a thin hand flashing with rings was waved.

The stout man let himself in with a latchkey, and the woman met him at the door.

"How is she?" he asked, in a husky whisper.

"A little better," answered the woman, helping him off with his dust-coat. Both the hat and the dustcoat were of a very pronounced pattern, and calculated to attract attention, and the man carried a satchel slung over his shoulder by a strap. Both strap and satchel were labelled "Billy Greene," in big gold letters.

"I'll go up and see her," whispered Billy Greene, in the same husky way. "Lost your voice, haven't you, dear?" asked the woman.

Her husband nodded. "So'd you, my dear, if you'd been shouting the odds on a course ever since one to-day," he said.

Sitting on the last stair, he removed his boots, and stepping very lightly considering his bulk went up to a room on the first floor. A sheet, soaked in some acid smelling disinfectant, was hung over the door and the room was almost bare of furniture. Carpets, curtains, and knick-knacks had been removed, and the apartment had a monastic austerity. On a small bed in the middle of the floor lay a child of about seven, her fever-bright eyes fixed on the ceiling.

"How are you, love?" said the big man, sitting on one corner of the bed.

The child looked at him listlessly, and turned away with an impatient moan. The man's face was troubled; and after hovering about the bed with a few clumsy words of tenderness and cheer, he tiptoed out.

A red-hot steak and a bottle of Bass awaited him in the room below. "Had a good day?" asked his wife, leaning fondly on the back of his chair as he ate.

"Can't grumble," said Billy Greene cheerfully. "Only one favorite won. Feel the weight of that."

The woman weighed the satchel in her hand, and said "Oh!" of pleased surprise escaped her.

"We might be able to take Ruby away when she's better," she said. "The sea air would do the child a world of good."

"So it would," assented her husband. "She shall go by all means." "She's been worryin' for daddy's tick-tack all day," said Mrs. Greene. "She is fairly mad after that watch of yours."

Her husband laughed, and put his hand to his waistcoat pocket. Suddenly his face changed from its usual healthy ruddiness to a dull purple, his eyes were fixed, and, though his lips moved, no words came for a space.

"What ever's the matter with you?" cried his wife.

"The hounds!" he burst out at last. "They've been down me. They've got it."

"Not your watch?"

"Yes, I wouldn't have lost Ruby's tick-tack for money! Oh, the beast! They'd no earthly right to do that to me."

The big man fairly sobbed in his grief. "Can't you get it back?" asked the woman anxiously. "Try, there's a dear."

"I will, too, if it costs me fifty quid!" cried Billy Greene, banging his big fist on the table. "Get me a cab."

"Where are you going?" demanded his wife, with some anxiety.

"Never you mind, listless look, the beast! They'd no earthly right to do that to me."

An hour later Billy Greene stood in the promenade of a big West End music-hall. The usual motley crowd strolled backwards and forwards, with the usual bored, listless look.

Billy Greene leant against the partition dividing the circle from the promenade, with his broad back squarely to the stage. He was watching the shifting crowd with his keen little eyes. He had not changed his dress, and his boots were white with the dust of the racecourse.

Presently a tall, slim man in evening dress strolled up to him. The man was about thirty, with twinkling blue eyes, and a long tawny mustache, which he often caressed with a well-kept hand.

"Hallo, Billy!" said he cheerfully.

"Hallo, Frank!" returned the other.

"Been down there to-day?"

"Oh, yes; I've been down there to-day," quoth Greene, with a twitch of his head in what he supposed to be the direction of the racecourse.

"Assure you, I have. And nicely they've done it on me down there to-day, I can tell you."

"Get out!" returned the man in evening dress. "Been down you?"

"They have!" cried Billy Greene explosively. "I've had a what's more, they've got my clock."

The other man whistled.

"Look here!" he said. "Jack Leroy's in the bar. Let's tell him, and have one at the same time."

Greene assented. And they walked into the long, crowded bar, where the man they sought was conspicuous by his loud voice and general behavior.

Jack Leroy was about the same age as the man called Frank. He had a heavy, animal face, the lips and chin concealed by a mustache, and a shaggy head of dark brown hair. His attire was distinctly horsey, and

included a white tall hat and a pair of brilliantly-yellow boots.

"I'd give fifty quid to get that watch back," said Greene to the man called Frank, just before they got within earshot of Leroy.

Frank took the latter aside, and the faces of the two men were soon serious and absorbed, while the band played out a rattling Sousa's march, and a crowd of promenade-drifted listlessly hither and thither. Greene, drumming impatiently with his fingers on the counter, wondered what they were arranging.

"What'll he spring?" asked Leroy, in a low tone.

His companion looked hard at him with his clear, honest blue eyes.

"Twenty," he said quietly.

"I'm on it!" said Leroy, with decision.

II.

Jack Leroy strode lightly down the Strand the next morning, and dia here and there to an acquaintance.

Turning up a narrow, ill-paved passage, he pushed open the swing door of a public house, and peered in. In one corner sat a thin, young man, with a head of curly hair, and a pale face, for even solid food may produce at any rate great mental torpor. The comfort of a good dinner may have suggested a writer's theme, we doubt whether it promptly stirred his best suits a full head and ideas that flow out freely before retire with the entry of a substantial repast.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, with that charming blend of wit and sentiment, has said that the distinction between the great and the small is in the quality of the things they write. He talks of the "bulbous-headed fellows steaming as they write," and shows how to meet the demands of thought and imagination. The brain must have more than its share of the circulating blood. There must be no rival in the full liver or the actively digesting glands of the gastric mucous membrane. Do not eat heavily, then, if you are soon to think hard. Either your ideas or your dinner will be neglected. Why, they respect your head or your epigastrium. The poor half-starving poet is familiar to everyone. We may mitigate our pity by reflecting that in many cases he would have been no poet if he had not starved.

Enough fuel to sustain the fire of life is necessary for work, and the heap of carbon and you will deaden the overburdened flame. The great thinkers, the great workers in any direction but a purely physical one, have for the most part been abstemious men.

If not naturally of small appetite they have exercised constant restraint, grudging from the play of higher functions every moment and every moment spent upon the animal activities of their nature. Habit soon helps the restraint of such people, and it becomes natural for them to eat less, to drink less and to sleep less than their fellows. Thus, in a long life of intellectual activity many scores of hours are utilized for the main purpose which in the case of other men are squandered on the dinner-table or in the mere nothingness of idleness.

Carlyle was justified in declaring a capacity for work to be the essence of genius. Whatever great man's life is read, no matter how brilliant his natural gifts, sooner or later he is found to have worked with unwearied constancy and imperturbable devotion. Others as gifted have left no mark; it was in the will and the asserted itself. It is common to hear a man say, "So-and-so is a genius, if he worked he could do anything." Just because he does not work "So-and-so" must be denied the title.

In the natural sciences and professions such as medicine that depend upon them, the inevitableness of great work for great achievement is, perhaps more obvious than in the service of art or literature. The artist and the writer of genius are gifted with inspirations falling to no man of mere talent, however hard he works. Yet even so the genius works to illustrate his inspiration, whether it be Raphael at his easel or Shakespeare at his desk, with a kind of frenzy of application and a continuous determination that are impossible to men not so endowed.

Such labors of the will and the whole energies of a man being. No low member of the confederated body which is man must seek employment while the master parts are thus at work. So it is, then, that the little-cared-for worker blesses the world with the fruits which the voluptuary and the gourmet may possibly enjoy at his well-fed ease, but can never hope in the least degree to emulate.

A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE.

"Have you ever tried to write a novel?" asked the young woman.

"Yes," answered the young man. "I wrote several."

"What are they like?"

"They remind me somewhat of a few of Dickens' works."

"Which ones?"

"Those that weren't appreciated until after he was dead."

There are 206 bones in the human body, worked by 522 voluntary muscles.

From this pile Jack Leroy selected two, which he pushed along the counter to Joe.

"There you are, my hearty!" he said gently.

"No swank now!" said Joe hotly.

"You promised us a fiver if I got the clock back."

"Promises are like pie-crust, young fellow—'em!" retorted Jack coolly.

"They're made to be broken."

Next moment Joe's bullet-head caught Jack in the stomach. Gasping and faint with pain, he reeled against the wall, while Joe snatched the pile of gold, and hurried himself out the door.

Putting himself together, Leroy made a dart in pursuit, but at that instant another man sitting near thrust out a leg, and he came heavily to the floor.

While this was happening Billy Greene was bending over his suffering child. She stared at him with dull, listless eyes. Softly he drew some thing from his pocket, and there dan-

gled above the child's head a something that glittered, and made a clear musical sound.

"Daddy's tick-tack!" she cried, in a weak little voice, hoarse with fever, and her hot, small hands grasped the coveted thing.

"She'll do now," murmured Mrs. Greene, with a sob in her voice. Her husband nodded, and, hand-in-hand, they stood looking down upon the small, flushed face.—London Answers.

FOOD, BRAINS, AND GENIUS.

The World's Great Thinkers Have Been Careful Livers.

In a passage of his "Confessions," an Englishman, who has been a drunkard, concludes that the exact condition indicated is a question of accuracy in terms. He was assured on medical authority that a man could be, and had been, drunk upon a headcase. It is an empty stomach, for even solid food may produce at any rate great mental torpor. The comfort of a good dinner may have suggested a writer's theme, we doubt whether it promptly stirred his best suits a full head and ideas that flow out freely before retire with the entry of a substantial repast.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, with that charming blend of wit and sentiment, has said that the distinction between the great and the small is in the quality of the things they write. He talks of the "bulbous-headed fellows steaming as they write," and shows how to meet the demands of thought and imagination. The brain must have more than its share of the circulating blood. There must be no rival in the full liver or the actively digesting glands of the gastric mucous membrane. Do not eat heavily, then, if you are soon to think hard. Either your ideas or your dinner will be neglected. Why, they respect your head or your epigastrium. The poor half-starving poet is familiar to everyone. We may mitigate our pity by reflecting that in many cases he would have been no poet if he had not starved.

Enough fuel to sustain the fire of life is necessary for work, and the heap of carbon and you will deaden the overburdened flame. The great thinkers, the great workers in any direction but a purely physical one, have for the most part been abstemious men.

If not naturally of small appetite they have exercised constant restraint, grudging from the play of higher functions every moment and every moment spent upon the animal activities of their nature. Habit soon helps the restraint of such people, and it becomes natural for them to eat less, to drink less and to sleep less than their fellows. Thus, in a long life of intellectual activity many scores of hours are utilized for the main purpose which in the case of other men are squandered on the dinner-table or in the mere nothingness of idleness.

Carlyle was justified in declaring a capacity for work to be the essence of genius. Whatever great man's life is read, no matter how brilliant his natural gifts, sooner or later he is found to have worked with unwearied constancy and imperturbable devotion. Others as gifted have left no mark; it was in the will and the asserted itself. It is common to hear a man say, "So-and-so is a genius, if he worked he could do anything." Just because he does not work "So-and-so" must be denied the title.

In the natural sciences and professions such as medicine that depend upon them, the inevitableness of great work for great achievement is, perhaps more obvious than in the service of art or literature. The artist and the writer of genius are gifted with inspirations falling to no man of mere talent, however hard he works. Yet even so the genius works to illustrate his inspiration, whether it be Raphael at his easel or Shakespeare at his desk, with a kind of frenzy of application and a continuous determination that are impossible to men not so endowed.

Such labors of the will and the whole energies of a man being. No low member of the confederated body which is man must seek employment while the master parts are thus at work. So it is, then, that the little-cared-for worker blesses the world with the fruits which the voluptuary and the gourmet may possibly enjoy at his well-fed ease, but can never hope in the least degree to emulate.

A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE.

"Have you ever tried to write a novel?" asked the young woman.

"Yes," answered the young man. "I wrote several."

"What are they like?"

"They remind me somewhat of a few of Dickens' works."

"Which ones?"

"Those that weren't appreciated until after he was dead."

There are 206 bones in the human body, worked by 522 voluntary muscles.

From this pile Jack Leroy selected two, which he pushed along the counter to Joe.

"There you are, my hearty!" he said gently.

"No swank now!" said Joe hotly.

"You promised us a fiver if I got the clock back."

"Promises are like pie-crust, young fellow—'em!" retorted Jack coolly.

"They're made to be broken."

Next moment Joe's bullet-head caught Jack in the stomach. Gasping and faint with pain, he reeled against the wall, while Joe snatched the pile of gold, and hurried himself out the door.

Putting himself together, Leroy made a dart in pursuit, but at that instant another man sitting near thrust out a leg, and he came heavily to the floor.

While this was happening Billy Greene was bending over his suffering child. She stared at him with dull, listless eyes. Softly he drew some thing from his pocket, and there dan-

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

FARM ACCOUNTS.

On most farms the keeping of any real system of accounts is an unknown thing, and even on the great majority of farms it is but a nominal practice, usually confined to more cash account of receipts and disbursements. It is true that the average farmer is not naturally an accountant, and this is in no wise said disparagingly, for neither would the average accountant make a good farmer. Every man to his trade as the saying goes. Yet on almost every farm some member of the family could easily be impressed into the service of keeping the account and records. In no branch is this so important as dairymaking. The modern dairy cow is a complicated machine, perhaps a small one if she be a Jersey. Into her goes feed of various kinds and all sorts of balanced rations, or in some cases possibly very unbalanced rations. Out of her comes milk. On top of the milk comes cream. Out of the cream comes butter. And often the skim-milk goes into a heifer calf, which is the future dairy cow. Here is a complicated process of manufacture. Here are changes for profit or loss all along the line. It offers possibilities in accounting to set one of the mathematicians at a great pork-packing establishment dizzy.

How many dairymen can tell how many pounds of milk each cow gives, the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk, and the average for the herd, how many pounds of butter to each hundred pounds of milk, how much it costs to feed each cow, and how much it costs to make a pound of butter and a few things like that? Yet this is just what many up-to-date dairymen know to a nicety. A scale, a Babcock test, a lead pencil and a little brains are the chief requisites. If you knew all this some cows would be beating their heads off, some giving little milk would be giving pounds in butter fat, and vice versa.

Herd registers should be carefully kept. These can be purchased in convenient form to keep all the information which one needs regarding each individual.

There are possibilities in dairy accounting merely hinted at in this brief article. If you cannot start on an elaborate system all at once, begin to keep a few careful, systematic records. Do some weighing, test your milk, fall to figuring.

SECRETS OF THE DAIRY.

There are some secrets which are no secrets, and the experience of years has shown me that no art of butter-making may be known and read of all faithful and persistent men, writes Mr. E. L. Vincent. A few of the points that everyone aspires to good butter-making must observe. I believe to be as follows: The man or woman who sets out to be a dairymaid must love his work. Unless he does, failure lies just before him.

There must be the essentials of a good cow in every individual member of the dairy. No man can succeed with poor cows, any more than a painter can do his best with a worn-out, rusty and dull tools.

Good water and plenty of it must be available. Impure water has more to do with our failures than most of us are inclined to admit. Rotten, stagnant or bacterial water never should be tolerated in the dairy. This applies to the source as to that used in washing the butter. We might better be at the expense of drilling a well and putting up a windmill than to attempt to get along in the dairy room without pure water.

Every man, woman and child who has anything to do with the work of butter-making, from cow to package, should be cleanly and neat. Uncleanliness is the rock upon which thousands go down. It is possible to do some things in a slovenly manner and yet succeed fairly well. This is not true of butter-making. Every part, can, churn, ladle, package, cloth and worker must be scrupulously free from anything which will impart a taint to the finished product. The hands, especially, must be clean. It does not seem as if it should be necessary to speak of this; and yet it is not a week ago that I saw a man, who would resent it quickly if told that he was not neat, sit down to his cow, milk on his hands, and wet the teats of a Jersey before he began to take her mess into the pail. We look to the Danish people for our pattern of cleanliness, and well we may; for if there be any secret with them it is the secret of neatness. Climate, pasturing, water care—all pass for nothing without cleanliness.

Finally, the care given the cow, largely determines the quality of the butter made. Good food, clean quarters, kindness, freedom from all that might give the cow discomfort,

these all enter in to bring about success or failure in butter-making.

Many other things have a bearing on the art of butter-making. They may be said to be the adjuncts and not absolute essentials. The principles involved are not many, but they are invaluable. They must be taken into account by all who would win in the beautiful science of good butter-making.

PURE-BRED STOCK.

Those who endeavor to improve their flocks of poultry by selecting the most prolific hens from which the young stock will be produced next year make no mistake, but there is much carelessness on the part of some in the selection of males. Neighboring farmers frequently exhibit their flocks, and admit to notice that by such practice, continued during several years, there is no out-cross made. Every farmer who desires to improve his flocks, either for fowl or eggs and aim to secure pure-bred stock of some kind. This should be done every year. The result will be fewer cases of diseases, more prolific hens and better quality of poultry for market.

OUTWORMS.

Do not wait until next spring in order to destroy ceworms, but plough land infested with them later in the fall—the later the better—which exposes them to dampness and cold. Early in spring plough the ground again. Severe cold weather will not injure ceworms, but if brought to the surface by the season is damp, the alternate thawing and freezing weather will cause many of them to perish. They are nearly always found in sod lands, and heavy tilting of the soil will also assist in killing them.

MONUMENTS TO ANIMALS.

Horses and Dogs Have Them Erected to Their Memory.

After their conflict with China a few years ago the Japanese erected a monument to the memory of the horses killed in battle. The Duke of Wellington built one at Stratfield, where his famous charger Copenhagen died.

The height of Farley Mount, not far from Winchester, is crowned with a monument to a horse buried there. The name of the animal was Beware Chalk-Pit, this cognomen having been bestowed on account of the fact that the horse during a hunt jumped into a chalk-pit 20ft. deep, with its master on its back. The obelisk is a landmark for many miles around.

Mention of this horse as a hunter recalls the fact that at Sandway, in Cheshire, there is a monument to another animal of the chase—a foxhound. Bluecap was his name, and its exploits were the theme of songs which are not yet forgotten, though 12 years have passed since the hound died. The obelisk was erected by the late Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry.

At Edinburgh is a statue of Grey Friars Bobby, a dog which knew Sundays from week-days. Every night for thirteen years that dog slept on his masters grave in Grey Friars' churchyard being provided with a dinner each day, except Sundays, by the proprietor of a neighboring restaurant. The wonderful part of the story is that Bobby every week saved part of his Friday's and Saturday's dinner for his Saturday meal. Baroness Burdett-Coutts raised the statue which stands in 1872, and there are other monuments to famous dogs. One of the most interesting is that in the grounds of Newstead Abbey to Lord Byron's Boatswain. It bears the following inscription: "Near this spot are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity, and all the virtues of man without his vices. This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery if inscribed over human ashes, is a just tribute to the memory of Boatswain."

WHERE TO BUY A BABY.

They Can Be Had in China for \$1.50 Apiece.

If you want to buy a baby you must go to China. You can purchase one for \$1.50, or maybe two for \$2.50. China, is, in fact, the great slave country of the world. Of a population of 400,000,000 there are slaves to the number of 10,000,000.

Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, and a man's position is usually gauged by the number he keeps. At any age from three to fifteen girls are sold, seven or eight being the age at which most change hands. The girls are purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire.

To the credit of the authorities, it may be stated that the regulations governing the sales are pretty stringent, and ensure decent treatment to the girls.

Women slaves are frequently given by one man to another as presents and it is quite a common thing to give slaves as wedding gifts. Occasionally a man will sell a wife, but such conduct stamps him as a vagabond. Practice of this kind are mainly resorted to by optum-mailed men who have been known to sell their wives and children to supply their crazy appetites.

Slaves vary in price, \$10 is about the average, and much depends upon the girl's appearance. A good-looking girl will fetch \$25 or even \$50. In buying slaves a man takes them on trial, just as if he were buying horses to make sure that they are sound and healthy.

Old Lady—"My poor man, don't you know that strong drink stingsh like a serpent and bith like an adder?" Bibulous-Looking Party (sadly)—"This don't lady, it's only cheap water, it's too poor to buy the kind you refer to!"

HOLIDAYS FOR PRISONERS.

GAOL-BIRDS ARE SOMETIMES RELEASED.

But It Is Only Done for a Very Good Reason—Some Curious Cases.

Quite recently an unfortunate man named Kilbride died in Armley Gaol and was buried at Bradford, Yorkshire. At the time of his death his wife—who ought to have propped by her husband's sad experience—was serving a term of imprisonment in the gaol of a neighboring town on a charge of assault. In order that she might attend the funeral of her husband she was specially released before the expiration of her sentence.

Not long ago a London surgeon—a famous specialist—was visiting, with a number of friends, a prison in the north of England, and was shown a poor fellow for whom the local medical man held out no hopes of recovery. The specialist sat down by the bedside of the prisoner and made a good many inquiries respecting the internal ailment from which he was suffering, and next day the visitor attended the prison infirmary again and saw two of the prison doctors. It was then arranged to make application to the proper authorities for the release of the prisoner so that he might be removed to a hospital in London and operated upon by the surgeon whose chance visit to the prison had resulted in his seeing the case. In due course permission for the removal of the invalid was granted, and he was transferred to a hospital, where the fact of his exact status was not divulged. The operation was performed, and the patient gained strength gradually, and after being in the hospital for eleven weeks he was deemed well enough for return to his old quarters.

THE PRISON CELL.

However, the specialist was a man of soft heart as well as great skill, and he signed a document which secured for the man a term of three weeks' residence in a convalescent home at the seaside. By the time this term had expired the prisoner's sentence was at an end, and he was journeyed back to the prison to report himself. He was formally discharged. It is said the surgeon's goodness did not end until he had been the means of getting the ex-gaol-bird honest employment.

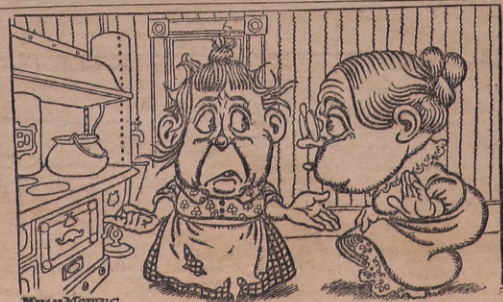
A man named Robert Bridges was some years ago sentenced to six weeks' hard labor for poaching, and had gone through nearly half his time when the dead body of a woman was found in a stream not very far away from the prison walls. For some days the body remained unidentified, and it was thought that it would have to be buried in the case be one more of many mysteries. The governor of the prison, however, received a visit from a gentleman, a solicitor, who had journeyed from a distant town at the request of a client, a bed-ridden old man. The outcome of the visit was the temporary release of the poacher in order to allow of his viewing the body and of afterwards travelling to see the bed-ridden old man. The prisoner duly returned to his cell, but his circumstances were altogether changed, for it transpired that by the death of the woman he had been identified, and by a certain voluntary action on the part of the bed-ridden old gentleman, he was now the owner of the very property for which he had been prosecuted for trespassing upon in search of game. It may be expected that the drowned lady turned out to be the wife of the old gentleman, and the bed-ridden old gentleman his grandfather. The deep grief of the lady, on discovering that she had been the cause for her brother's imprisonment, was the supposed reason of her suicide, and a doctor had been called in, who had had resulted in the property being made over to

THE NEW TENANT.

A man named Jack Sharp, one of the most daring and clever steepjackers of his day, was at one time serving a short term of imprisonment for some small offence. During the period of his confinement a violent storm displaced a portion of the topmost brickwork of a high chimney. Several steepjacks essayed to reach the summit of the stack, but owing to the violent continuance of the storm they were one and all unsuccessful. The owner's attention on the part of the mill-owners, who were responsible for the chimney, it was decided to approach the magistrates and to obtain, if possible, their permission to secure the services of Jack Sharp in the interior of the tower of the chimney.

Stood in the centre of a popular part of a busy little town, where a downfall of bricks and mortar, from such a height as the top of the chimney, would have meant certain death to anybody who chanced to be hit by the falling debris. Many formalities had of necessity to be gone through, but eventually Jack was brought out and offered the job of ascending the chimney. Needless to say, Jack accepted the risk rather than remain where he had been. He was, of course, to receive a handsome reward, and he was to have the command of a band of laborers. The tale of how he fought with the wind and the driving rain, and of how he was driven back time after time, is still fresh within the memory of a few persons who are old enough to remember the stirring scenes. Suffice it to say that Jack and his helpers finally succeeded in securing ropes about the damaged parts of the tall chimney, and that in due course, when the storm had subsided, they made a good job of it, much to the relief of the mill-owners, who from that day forward had always a good word for the man for whose release from gaol they successfully applied.

Man in Water (drowning)—"Throw me (pull, pull) a life-preserver, quick!" Tapley (tailor's assistant, on shore)—"Er—what is your waist measurement, please?"



NEGLECTFUL.

Miss—"How did this fire happen to go out, Hannah?" Hannah—"Yes fergot ter fill me ter pot 'o' coal on."

Public Holidays.

The Brighton Ensign deprecates "the increase of public holidays on the ground that as it is there are more than enough of them, and that under any circumstances they cause a loss of money to the wage-earner."

"It is more than probable that the artisan who loses a day's work and pay on the late Queen's birthday, May 24th, on Labor and Thanksgiving days, does not begrudge the sacrifice. He reckons he will probably have overdone enough in the year to make up the loss so that in the end he won't lose much. But in the case of the farmer, who has to lose the case is different when he has to lose Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Civic Holiday, and the King's Birthday, Nov. 9th, in addition. Some factories and large establishments make a rule of closing on all holidays. When we come to consider that there are, owing to the latest addition, no less than nine of these days, and that all that a man earning nine dollars a week will have to forfeit \$13.50 in wages, there is no wonder at an outcry about increase in holidays."

"Employers of labor in Brighton equally with store-keepers are strongly opposed to keeping Nov. 9th as a holiday. They are perfectly right and they are supported in their action by the opinion of the proprietors of the leading business houses in Toronto, Kingston, Brockville and Montreal."

"Everyone is as absolutely loyal to King Edward as they were to Queen Victoria, but his birthday can be very properly celebrated by all of us doing our work that day as on others, conscientiously and well for our own good and that of our country."

There is also another side to the question, that is the loss caused to business men and manufacturers who are thus compelled to close their places of business on these numerous public holidays. To many of these it is a serious loss and inconvenience, and is likely to result in disregarding all such special holidays."

Shifting our Population.

The rediscovery of gold in the Cariboo will probably cause another rush of adventurous gold seekers. The commercial importance of a large production of gold is not to be denied any more than the commercial importance of steel production at Sault Ste. Marie or Sydney, Cape Breton. But there are hardships in this shifting and re-shifting of population. A large number of men is confirmed in an unsettled life. Labor is withdrawn from established industries. For example, farm help has almost disappeared from the rural districts of Ontario, having been lured to the gold fields and to the bonused industries of Northern Ontario. The Ontario farmer pays a good share of the iron bounties and railway bonuses and he loses the hands to till his fields. With all the prospective national prosperity, the census is not reassuring. What he gains beyond the gratifying spectacle of gold bricks and smoking chimneys is not clear. It is the heyday of the industrious boomer.—The Weekly Sun, Toronto.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: "It seems to be the general opinion among business men that the country should not have two holidays in one month. Before another year it should be arranged, they say, to observe both Thanksgiving and the King's Birthday on the same day. If the one holiday were celebrated on November 9, it would be enjoyed by all and objected to by none. If this proposal were carried out, it would mean that Thanksgiving Day as an institution would disappear. The day would be known always as the King's Birthday. But even so, we do not think any great harm would be done. Thanksgiving Day is not observed as it was by the Puritans and is each year becoming more and more a mockery. People do not utilize it to give thanks but to have a good time. It is not a Christian festival and in the Old Country is not observed at all. In setting it aside we but follow American custom. When but a small part of one per cent. of the population remember its original purpose, it might as well be dropped, and we don't think that any very general regret will be expressed if it is."

Queen Alexandra is presenting the soldiers in South Africa with briar pipes as Christmas gifts.

The Canadian Pacific has decided that the cars used by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Canada, York, and Cornwall, will be placed on exhibition all over the country, commencing with Halifax and that in each centre the public shall be asked to pay twenty-five cents for admission, the proceeds in each case to be devoted to the Protestant and Roman Catholic orphanages of the place in which the exhibition takes place. It is expected that this will have the effect of adding considerably to the funds of the institutions in question.

There are now thirteen vacancies in the House of Commons and it is expected that the elections for them will be brought on within a month or two. They will certainly take place before the House meets, which it is stated, will be in February. Such a large number of elections occurring at once, will give some opportunity of testing whether public opinion has undergone any change since the general elections were held on Nov. 7th 1900. The vacant constituencies are spread pretty well over the Dominion, five of them being in the Province of Quebec, four in Ontario, one in Manitoba, one in New Brunswick and one in Prince Edward Island.

The village of Havelock expects soon to be lit up with electric lights.

Mr. Walker, barrister, of Belleville, has located in Marmora for the practice of his profession.

It is said the War Office will send 5,000 more mounted men out to South Africa in the next six weeks.

The first postage stamp bearing a portrait of King Edward has been issued by the Government of Victoria.

The official contradiction of the reports that the King was ill will give satisfaction to all British subjects.

Hamilton, London and Kingston have decided to observe the King's birthday on Monday next, instead of Saturday.

The German electrical engineers who are trying to run cars 100 miles an hour or more have only been able to attain a velocity of 73 miles an hour.

A Kansas minister told his congregation that those who were in debt need not put anything on the collection plate. The result was double the usual amount.

James H. Lewis of Toronto, Christian Scientist, was found guilty of manslaughter, in allowing one of his children to die without medical attendance.

Queen's University students have started a movement to raise \$20,000 for the new building to be known as Frontenac Hall, as a tribute to Principal Grant.

Hon. William Harty refused the Kingston nomination for the Legislature, announcing his intention of retiring from politics on account of ill-health.

General Louis Botha is reported to have issued a counter proclamation to Lord Kitchener's in which he orders that every armed Englishman captured be shot.

The Postmaster-General advises the printing of the name and address of the sender on all letters. This will insure the prompt return of all undelivered mail matter.

During last month in Toronto the total number of deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, and whooping cough was 30, while 33 died from tuberculosis, or consumption.

A Portage la Prairie despatch says trouble between the railway companies and the farmers over wheat shipments promises to assume a serious aspect unless the situation is remedied very shortly.

A wireless telephone has been invented which, it is stated, sends radiations through water or the ground, and conveys the exact inflections of the human voice with a potency sufficient for directing the course of a torpedo.

An exchange says: The conscienceless robbers who own and control the vast deposits of coal in the South, are squeezing the consumers very hard this year, which leads one to think that fuel will not be needed in a journey they will take some day later on.

Hog-raising is one of the most profitable branches of farming, and the report from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, showing that exports of hog products have increased \$18,000,000 in eleven years, should encourage farmers to give additional attention to the industry. The market is unlimited provided the right kind of bacon, hams, etc., are turned out. There's money in hogs.

Lumbago Backs Straightened.

Don't lie around the house losing time and money because your back is stiff from lumbago. Do as thousands before you have done. Buy a large bottle of that unusually good liniment, Polson's Nervine, and rub it frequently over the sore part. It gets at the pain, drives it out, limbers you up in no time. Nervine is quick to relieve; never fails; never harms. Try it to-day. 25 cents.

King of Virginia.

Appropos of the British royal titles a reference to colonial possessions appeared in an English sovereign's designation so long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The poet Spenser dedicated his "Faerie Queene" to Elizabeth, and then he described her as "Queen of England, France and Ireland and sovereign of the Dominion of Virginia." It may also be remembered that the Virginians refused to acknowledge Oliver Cromwell's protectorate until he sent a fleet to compel them to do so. Charles II., in return expression of the colonists' loyalty, had himself proclaimed in Virginia on his restoration as "King of Great Britain, Ireland and Virginia." The further statement has been made that Charles caused the arms of Virginia to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland. Certain it is that they appear so on English coins struck as late as 1773 by order of George III.

A Turkish Bank Note.

The bill is on imperial green paper, a color held sacred in Turkey, which the government alone is permitted to use. On the top and sides are the following words in Turkish, "To be paid to the bearer, without interest, 20 piasters." At the top of the note is the sultan's toghra, surrounding which is a quotation from the Koran. Underneath are the words, "Twenty piasters, paper money, to be used in the place of gold at the Bank of Constantinople." At the base of the note is the seal of the mint and on the back the seal of the minister of the treasury. The toghra is considered sacred and is guarded by the three highest officials of the mint, whose sole duty is to watch it.

GET COMFORT.

There is little comfort in life when a person is afflicted with pain. Donald Babcock, farmer, Harrowmuth, Ont., was a sufferer from rheumatism for years. When advised to take Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure he did so, and two bottles of this wonderful preparation, with two bottles of Climax Iron Tonic Pills, completely cured him. He has not had a twinge of pain since, and attends to his duties regularly. This great blood purifier is put in bottles containing ten or fifteen days treatment. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

How Good Manners Saved Him.

This anecdote proves the profitable character of good manners and was told to me by a descendant of the gentleman who owned them: Mr. M., of — was a rebel in 1745. He was taken and was being brought to the tower with Kilnamock and Balmerino. A block stopped the sad cortege, and a lady, looking from a window, cried, "You tall rebel" (Mr. M. was 6 feet 4 inches), "you will soon be shorter by a head!"

"Does that give you pleasure, madam?" said Mr. M.

"Yes, it does."

"Then, madam," said Mr. M., taking off his hat and making a low bow, "I do not die in vain."

Lady — was moved. She made interest for Mr. M. There exists a paper in the hand of George II. to this effect: "Let Lady — (the name is obliterated) have access to her tall rebel and be hanged to her."

The royal clemency was extended to Mr. M. I saw his pardon, beautifully engrossed within a decorative border and framed, on the wall of his descendant's study. It is fair to add that practically the whole county of Ross and also the Earl of Sutherland petitioned for the life of the courteous Mr. M.

How to Grow Short.

If you climb a mountain, your height decreases by three-quarters of an inch, and it may even diminish, exceptionally, by a full inch.

This is a fact known to all experienced mountain and Alpine climbers. On reaching the summit of the heights that form the pleasure ascents of holiday makers in the Alpine districts the stature of the climber is found to have become less to the extent already mentioned.

Doctors think that the attitude assumed of necessity in ascending is the cause of this diminution. Some persons believe that the pressure of the atmosphere produces this shrinking. In favor of the medical theory there is the other unquestionable fact that the decrease of stature is greater in those who carry a heavy pack during the climb.

When the Alpinist has descended to the ordinary level, his height begins to increase, but the normal length of the body is not attained until several hours after reaching the regular surface of the earth.

WORRY AND LATE HOURS.

Worry and late hours seriously affect the system, causing exhaustion, nervousness, general debility and sleeplessness. "Climax" Iron Tonic Pills are great blood makers. They strengthen the nerves, invigorate the system, restore wasting vitality and cure all constitutional irregularities. Each box contains ten days' treatment. Price 25 cents, at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Address: Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

The fund in aid of Lady Minto's Cottage Hospital scheme now amounts to \$20,000.

Men, as a class, eat too much meat, and are prone to kidney troubles. Women eat too much starch and sweets, bread and butter and preserves, pies, puddings and cakes, which produce corpulency.



READ "KILLING THE MANDARIN," A fascinating story of New York life, BY VANCE THOMPSON. Begins in THE CRITERION for October, and promises to be THE POPULAR NOVEL.

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With truest regards, I am, Sincerely yours, &c. REMEMBER, 3 MONTHS FOR 10 CENTS (stamps accepted). Regular rates \$1.00 per year, 10 cents per copy.

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Persian Lamb Jackets.

If you are at all interested in buying a Persian Lamb Jacket it will be to your interest to come and see ours and have a talk with us. It is something that will last you a long time if you get the right kind, and you want it right. We represent the largest makers in Canada for Persian Lamb Coats and are doing a splendid trade in them. They are so beautifully matched up, and the linings and general finish are simply perfect. We will take your measure and guarantee a perfect fit. You run no risk in buying from us as we guarantee every one.

Caperines.

These continue as fashionable as ever and we have lately added several choice new styles to our large assortment. We mark them all in plain figures at closest cash prices.

Dressmaking.

This is a very busy department with us. Mrs. McLean has 32 assistants who are kept busy the year round. The reason for this is we give the highest style at a very moderate charge.

Tapestry Carpets.

We are showing three qualities in fine English Tapestries that are exceptionally good values at 50c., 65c. and 75c. a yard.

These we import direct from the largest maker of Tapestry Carpets in England, who uses only the best worsted yarns and only fast color dyes.

Just now we have a very large assortment of choice new patterns.

Cloth Jackets.

Our Ladies' and Children's Coats are all made in Europe and have an air and style about them only to be found in imported garments. You will find our prices for these much below what is asked for inferior goods.

In Children's Jackets

We show a splendid variety in Reefers and Ulsters at all prices.

Sale of Dress Goods now Proceeding.

The **RITCHIE COMPANY** Limited. BELLEVILLE.

GLUTEN MEAL

A car of JERSEY MAIZE GLUTEN MEAL just put in store. We quote, bags included, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. \$23.00 per Ton.

With the present values of Coarse Grains and Mill Feed, it will pay you to use Gluten Meal.

J. C. HANLEY & CO., GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

UNEQUAL EYES.

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY, 334 Front St. Belleville.

THE KING, THE QUEEN and THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

A Remarkable Offer.

Here is the best offer ever made in this community. By a very excellent arrangement made with the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal we are enabled to offer THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS and that great Family Paper, the Family Herald and Weekly Star for one year for the small sum of \$5.00, and include to each subscriber three beautiful premium pictures of which the following is a brief description.

KING EDWARD VII.—True to life, a beautiful portrait, size 18 x 21 inches, on beautiful heavy white satin finished paper for framing. This portrait has been taken since his accession to the throne, and is the very latest and best obtainable. It cannot be had except through the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR; each picture bears the King's autograph. This picture has the honor of being the first taken after the King's accession, and has therefore an historical value that no other picture can possess.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.—An exquisitely beautiful picture of the remarkably beautiful and good Queen Alexandra, also taken since the King's accession to the throne. It is the same size as that of the King, the two forming a handsome pair of pictures that alone would sell for many times the subscription price of paper and pictures.

No portrait of the King and Consort taken at the second or succeeding sittings can have one fraction of the value of the first. These go down to history.

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Renowned Gainsborough Picture. Sold at auction sale in London twenty-five years ago for £19,500, stolen by clever thieves, hidden for over twenty-four years and delivered to its owner on payment of \$50,000 reward and since sold to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for \$75,000.

This, in brief, is the history of one of the premium pictures, which, by a clever stroke of enterprise, the publishers of the Family Herald have secured for their subscribers. The picture is 22x28 in ten colours, and is reproduced life for life, colour for colour with the original. Copies of the reproduction are now sold in New York City, Montreal and Toronto for \$12 each, and this is the picture Family Herald subscribers are going to get absolutely free together with the pictures of the King and Queen.

Is that not big value? Call at THE NEWS-ARGUS Office and see samples of these beautiful pictures. You want THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS for the local news, and you want that great paper, the Family Herald, for its 24 pages of general news and family reading. Its agricultural pages alone are worth many times the subscription price.

Bring or send your subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1903, for \$1.00.

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Furnishes Monthly to all lovers of Song and Music a vast volume of New, Choice Copyright Compositions by the most popular authors.

64 Pages of Piano Music Half Vocal, Half Instrumental 21 Complete Pieces for Piano

Once a Month for 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00.

If bought in any music store at one-half off, would cost \$5.25, a saving of \$5.00 monthly.

In one year you get nearly 800 Pages of Music, comprising 252 Complete Pieces for the Piano.

If you will send us the Name and Address of FIVE Piano and Organ Players, we will send you a copy of the Magazine Free.

J. W. PEPPER, Publisher, Eighth & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

A FREE PATTERN (your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

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A LADIES' MAGAZINE. A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscriptions to day, or send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from THE McCALL CO., 113-115 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

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TRADE MARKS DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patentable. We issue full reports strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year, four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Offices, 65 F. St., Washington, D. C.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer, FREE County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS. Send your business direct to Washington, saves time, costs less, better service. My method is new. I am a Patent Attorney. My examinations made. Att'y's fee not due until patent is secured. FEE PAID. No charge in the actual preparation. Book "How to obtain Patents" etc. sent free. Patents procured through E. O. Siggers. Send special notice without charge. INVENTIVE AGE (Illustrated Monthly—Eleventh year—terms \$1. a year, 6 months 50c.) 919 F. St., N. W., E. O. SIGGERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Or
The
Woiving
Of
Constantia.

soul, and now she will

Two steps; and Constantia was leaning over the neglected paste, forcing it firmly into shape with the help of a treaculent roller. Three steps. Surely, thought the culprit, sweet, a body cannot harbor an

ident in the suppression of treason in
t Burghersdorf for high treason and m
e was sentenced to be hanged, and the s

One else to possess them."

HOLDING ON YOUR STOCK.

Notes of Interest About Some Leading People.

**Terrible Experience of a Man in a
Mashing Tub.**

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, light brown.

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(grimly)—"Yes; they're too self-possessed. I wish they'd get some one else to possess them."

This scene represents an incident in the suppression of treason in Cap Colony. This rebel was tried at Burgersdorp for high treason and murder, and was found guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was carried out next day.

PALE YOUNG GIRLS.

HOW THEY MAY GAIN BRIGHT EYES AND ROSY CHEEKS.

The Story of a Young Girl Who Suffered from Headaches, Dizziness and Spasms—Her Health Became So Bad That She Was Forced to Give up School.

Miss Catherine McLellan is a young lady well known in Charlotteville, P.E.I., and greatly esteemed among her acquaintances. Like so many other young people throughout the land, Miss McLellan fell a victim to anæmia, or poverty of blood, and although several medicines were tried, she found nothing to help her until she began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Miss McLellan tells the story of her illness, as follows:—I am now eighteen years of age, and for a considerable time suffered much from anæmia. My blood had almost turned to water, and I was very weak and pale; in fact, could not undergo the least exertion. My appetite failed me; I suffered from headaches; if I stopped I would become dizzy, and frequently I suffered from fainting spells. I tried several kinds of medicines and doctors prescribed for me, but instead of getting better, I was gradually growing weaker, and eventually had to discontinue going to school. About this time I read the testimonial of a girl whose condition was similar to mine, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I then decided to try these pills, and have every reason to be gratified that I did so, as they have completely restored my health. Every one of the symptoms that had made my life so miserable have disappeared, and I am now enjoying as good health as any girl of my age could wish, and I shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Miss McLellan further stated that while she was not desirous of publicity in matters of this kind, she nevertheless felt that her experience might be of benefit to some other sufferer, and it is this very praiseworthy motive that has induced her to give the above statement for publication.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, and give tone to the system. It is because of this that they bring bright eyes, rosy cheeks and light footsteps to girls who have been weary, pale and listless and had begun to feel that life was a burden. Pale and anæmic girls everywhere should give these pills a fair trial, and they will be certain to find health and strength. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HE THOUGHT IT.

A guardian of the Law was relating to a small audience how, after arresting a misdemeanant, he was obstructed by another person, who upon being also arrested the obstructionist.

"What would you have done?" queried a bystander, "if, instead of actually interfering, he had simply spoken his mind, and called you an impudent, officious, loafing scoundrel, who only loitered around and laid violent hands on his betters—adding that he considered you a vagabond and a blackguard?"

"Oh," replied the policeman, "I would have arrested him all the same for inciting others to commit a breach of the peace."

"But," continued the querist, "suppose he said nothing, but just thought so?"

"Well," was the reply, "I can't arrest a man for thinking. He can think what he likes."

"Then," said the querist, "I think so."

FRAIL LITTLE ONES.

Their Hold Upon Life is Slight, and Mothers Have a Great Responsibility.

Every baby—every little one—requires constant care and watchfulness, and when a trace of illness is noticeable, the remedy should be promptly applied. The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight. The slightest symptom of trouble should be met by the proper corrective medicine. Baby's Own Tablets have a record surpassing all other medicines for the cure of children's ailments. They are purely vegetable and guarantee to contain no opiate or other poisonous drugs such as form the base of most so-called "soothing" medicines. For: sour stomach, colic, simple fever, constipation, all bowel troubles, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sleeplessness and similar symptoms, these Tablets are without an equal. They act directly upon the organs which cause the troubles, and gently but effectively remove the cause and bring back the condition of perfect, healthy health.

Every mother who has used these Tablets for her little ones praises them, which is the best evidence of their great worth. Mrs. David D. Kenworthy, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a wonderful medicine. I think they saved my baby's life, and I gratefully recommend them to all mothers." Ask your druggist for Baby's Own Tablets. If he does not keep them, send 25 cents direct to us and we will forward a box prepaid. We have a valuable little booklet on the care of children and how to treat their minor ailments, which we will send free of charge to any mother who asks for it. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Only 24 per cent. of doctors reach 70 years, but 42 per cent. of clergymen do so.

Theodore Thompson—"But, my dear fellow, I'll say in time." Peter Flint—"I prefer it in money."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The widening of London Bridge is estimated to cost £100,000. The present growth of London's population is about 2,500 a month. The population of Great Britain has doubled within the last 58 years.

An American desk factory is about to commence operations in London. Great Britain's wealth increases about £450,000 a day—that is 3d. a head a day.

There are in the United Kingdom over 122,752 places licensed to sell intoxicating liquors.

Westminster Abbey is to be closed for the preparation for the coronation service early in April.

The London fire brigade uses 17,000,000 gallons of water a year, against 32,000,000 in New York.

It is said that, for the first time, German steel ship-plates have been bought by a Tyneside shipbuilder.

The Duke of Argyll is said to be one of the most fluent and accurate speakers of French in the United Kingdom.

A new children's Infirmary is proposed for Liverpool which will cost over £50,000. The present institution is condemned.

For an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horses for three months it is estimated that 11,000 tons of food and forage are necessary.

The English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children secured the conviction and punishment of nearly 3,000 culprits last year.

In Lincolnshire the magistrates are impressing upon the holders of public-house licenses the legal obligation to supply tea and coffee to cyclists and tourists.

An advance party of Benedictine monks from France has already arrived at Appuldurcombe Park, in the Isle of Wight. They are busily engaged in preparing the new quarters for the main body.

They are bringing over a magnificent library of fifty thousand volumes. Twenty tons of books have already arrived, and there are thirty-two tons more to follow.

A little girl named Catherine Mockett, residing at the Woodlands, Hale End, Chingford, came by her death in a singular manner. She and some companions were playing on the banks of the River Lea when a greyhound came along. They stroked and patted the dog, and then it knuckled the girl backward into the water, and she was drowned.

At Douglas, Christopher Williams, 16 years of age, who belonged to Liverpool, and came to Douglas as home as an errand boy, lost his life under sad circumstances. Seeing a puppy kicked into the harbor by a man he told his companions he would save it. They tried to dissuade him but he stripped himself, and crying out "Here goes," jumped into the water. He was drowned, the body not being recovered till three hours later.

While the vicar, the Rev. R. McCleverty, was in the pulpit of St.

Sozodont

Tooth Powder 25°

Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont Liquid 25c. Large Liquid and Powder 75c.
At all stores or by mail. Sample of the Liquid for the postage, 3c.

HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

Chad's, Stafford, the wife of a local publican was seized with a fit of religious mania and shouted that she was a prophet and that the world was coming to an end on the following Saturday. She was carried from the church, but clung to the gates outside, where she remained for twenty minutes. Eventually the unfortunate woman was removed to an asylum.

A novel fire alarm has been fitted up in the big recreation room of the London fire brigade headquarters. It takes the form of a 4.7 shell, which has been converted into an electric alarm signal for a general tumult in the event of fire. The shell was sent from South Africa, and the chief officer has had it converted to this novel purpose. It makes a resonant fire signal.

Nearly 4,000 persons are accidentally drowned every year in England. Of these only 150 are skating accidents, and 200 from bathing.

Twenty-nine out of every 100 English people live in cities of 100,000 or over. In Russia only 5 out of 100 do so.

Only 24 per cent. of doctors reach 70 years, but 42 per cent. of clergymen do so.

Theodore Thompson—"But, my dear fellow, I'll say in time." Peter Flint—"I prefer it in money."

A CUNNING BEGGAR.

Sydney, Australia, reports a new scheme worked by a shrewd beggar in that city. Dressed in a respectable suit of clothes, he has sauntered through the streets, explaining to passers-by that he has accidentally left his tobacco-pouch at home, and would be obliged for a "fill" for his pipe. Colonials are so open to the charms of a beggar that in a day's work he has collected a valuable stock, which he has "classed" at night and sold to tobaccoists. He was lately shown up by stopping

the prime man with the same story about his own forgetfulness within a quarter of an hour. It is an interesting legal point whether he can be punished. If so, one may be liable to be arrested for asking a stranger for a match.

Although no one has ever seen that bill the story clings to the doctor's name to this day.

Of the ten leading cities in the world, the United States has three—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

ANOTHER STARTLING OTTAWA CASE, A LETTER FROM MR. S. A. CASSIDY.

Following The Report of G. H. Kent's Cure of Bright's Disease By Dodd's Kidney Pills, An Ottawa Paper Calls Attention To Another Remarkable Cure.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

A representative of the Citizen recently learned of a remarkable cure of a well-known resident of Ottawa who has suffered for years with a terrible affliction. The well-known resident is Mr. S. A. Cassidy, and the affliction was stone in the kidneys. The Citizen representative called on Mr. Cassidy to verify the reports of his recovery and found them to be true. He is the proprietor of the Bilson Hotel, Metcalfe Street.

He is known by almost everybody and is liked as generally as he is known. His hostility is between the main entrance to Parliament Buildings and the principal thoroughfare of the city, and it is not to be wondered at that he has more than a nodding acquaintance with the gentlemen who hold the destiny of this country in their hands.

When old residents of Ottawa are in a reminiscent mood and talk of the good old sporting days, they all always associate the name of Sam Cassidy, who took an active part in sport 20 years ago. He was a fast runner and jumper of local renown, and took an active part in all lines of sport. To-day he is forty years old, and tips the scales at 250 pounds.

The intimate friends of this robust man have known that for the past ten years he has been a sufferer from a disease that baffled medical skill, and that he has lingered between life and death on many occasions since he was first attacked. At the initial stage of the disease he was taken with violent cramps in the left side of his stomach, and the skilled physicians could afford him very little relief. The attacks were of about two weeks' duration, and

when he left his bed he was reduced in flesh and was almost a physical wreck. Some years ago an eminent physician diagnosed his disease as "Stone in the Kidney," but even after the diagnosis the physicians were unable to effect a permanent cure. To-day he is a well man. He has found a remedy that has banished the disease—a remedy that has cured where medical aid was ineffectual. The remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Mr. Cassidy feels so elated over his release from the excruciating suffering that he has given the following statement over his own signature to a well-known Ottawa newspaper man.

Ottawa, Aug. 8, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I want you to publish for the benefit of others who are suffering as I have suffered for years about how I was cured of Stone in the Kidneys. My friends all know that I have been a martyr to

consulting the best physicians in the city and trying every kind of remedy I could think of, I was unable to get better. Some time ago a friend of mine told me that Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me. This is the first year in a great many that I have not been confined to my bed with the disease. I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who is afflicted with Stone in the Kidney, and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills, for they have cured me. Anyone who has suffered need suffer no more.

S. A. CASSIDY,

Ottawa, Canada.

Of 1,000 British girls there are 136 Marys, 122 Elizabs, 72 Sarahs, and 66 Annes.

Doctors state that by means of the X-rays it is possible to determine beyond doubt whether heart disease is or is not present in any particular case. Under the penetrating rays the whole outline of the heart can be discerned and anything abnormal in its size or shape detected.

X-RAYS AND THE HEART.

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Did it ever occur to you that bulk Tea without any well defined name or brand may easily vary in quality?

Ludella Ceylon Tea

is packed in air-tight lead packages, and its unvarying fine flavor is the result of skill in blending. Lead packages, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60.

We want thousands of barrels to supply our customers. Ship yours to us and we will get you all they are worth.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IF YOU WANT A LINE OF fast-selling goods that give you over 100 per cent. profit, write us. To F. E. Karm Co., 131 Victoria Street, Toronto.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? WHAT! LEE'S Prices! 10c per lb., 200c per lb. for the home, Farm, Laboratory, Workshop, and every department of human endeavor, with full line of goods for 95c per lb. in cloth. Send 25 cents for a copy, and if you think the book is not worth the money send it back and your money will be refunded. This is a good 4c line for canvas. Willam Ridge, Melchior Book Room, Toronto, Ontario.

THE SUN SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY is selling stocks and debentures drawing good rates of interest and taking down the price of the securities. Write to the company's address, Toronto.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN TO ACT as local or travelling agents, either on whole or part time. Liberal terms on salary or commission, with expenses guaranteed. Apply now. STON & GILLINGTON, O.K.E.B., address 459 Third Office, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED—\$2 PER DAY BUREAU-GENERAL—1 ladies—not to canvass, but to employ agents; position permanent; \$200 per year and expenses; reliable firm; best references; experience unnecessary. M. O'KEEFE, address 459 Third Office, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED—GOOD MEN ONLY TO SELL our well known specialties. We are one of the oldest and most reliable firms in the world, and our goods are of the highest quality. Write to us tonight. McDermid & Logan, Dept. D, London, Ont.

AGENTS, WE HAVE NO FAKE BATTERY offers to make, but we can put any honest man or woman in the way of making \$100 between now and Christmas. Write us tonight. McDermid & Logan, Dept. D, London, Ont.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PARTIES TO DO ANYTHING for us at home. We furnish yarn and machine. Easy work. Go day. Send stamp for particulars. Standard Hose Co., Dept. 2, Toronto, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO. Twelve Teachers, five equipment, eighty typewriting machines, modern building, thorough instruction, correspondence from all in ereal parties. Address W. D. Shaw, Principal.

VETERINARY COURSE.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED—To take a short, practical course on veterinary medicine. We furnish the material and time. Work; three months' study during spare time. Home will qualify to pass an examination; successful students will be offered permanent positions at \$200 a year in various branches. A thorough Veterinary Course and good position; write at once for full particulars. Address—Hood Office, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont.

Married women live on an average two years longer than single ones.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Lozenges, Bromo-Quinine Tablets, a cold in one day. No ure, No pay. Price 15c.

Men-of-war cost \$244 a ton to build in British dock-yards, but including guns, etc., the total cost is raised to \$400 a ton.

Dear Sirs,—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to any one suffering from throat or lung trouble.

J. F. VANBUSKIRK

Fredrickton.

There are 20,000 engine-drivers in the British Isles, and these average 40,000 miles' travelling a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

APPLES.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Cape exports the feathers of 40,000 ostriches yearly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol in Cows.

There are 310,000 marriages yearly in the United Kingdom, and 718,000 deaths.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Greenwich Observatory was founded in 1675, Paris in 1677. Leyden Observatory is the oldest in Europe.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winkler's Sorethroat Syrup has been used by many of mothers for their children while teaching. It soothes the child, relieves the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. Winkler's Sorethroat Syrup."

The massed navies of the world include 360 battleships, 471 cruisers, 1,255 gunboats, and 1,600 torpedo-boats.

W P C 1101

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. O. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 6-10-10 ADELPHI ST. TORONTO

FRENCH CLEANING.

For made up Goods, Suits in Cloth, Velvet, Silk or Fur and all valuable house Hangings, nothing to equal it if done by the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Montreal.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation. All classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are sunlit. Special attention has been given to the best food and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent at the Company of Richards, Mills & Co., 77 State St., Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

CROWN TAILORING CO.,

7 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Canada's Largest Tailors

OUR FALL SALE

This Week.

Euthymol Tooth Paste, 19c.
Tooth Brushes from 5c. up.

Castile Soap, 12c. per pound. Special bargains in all kinds of Soaps.

5c. and 10c. Bargain Packages Paper and Envelopes.

Pink Pills, 40c. Dodd's Pills, 40c.
Cascara, 25c. bottle for 15c.

See our window of special British Empire Plates. Will not wash off. Reduced to 40c.

WALL PAPERS.—Our prices are cut to one-half.

PAINTS and OILS.—We are offering very low prices on Lead, Paint Oil and Mixed Paints.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The F. T. Ward Co.

How To Save Money

is one of the Great Problems of the Day

There are many lines of goods selling here at money-saving prices. They will interest you if you want to buy savingly.

HERE ARE A FEW:—

All Wool Homespuns, special value, 56 inch wide, Greys, Fawn, Green and Black, 75c. yd., regular worth \$1.00.
Heavy Tweed Dress Lengths, \$2.25 worth \$3.50.
Heavy Beaver Cloaking, Fawn, Navy, Brown, Red, Black, \$1.00 per yard.
Figured and Checked Dress Goods, 15c., 20c., regular price 25c., 30c. per yd.
Women's Wool Hose, ribbed, 2 pairs for 25c.
Men's Wool Half Hose, 2 pairs for 25c.
All Wool Ribbed Stocking Legs, by the yard, 20c., 25c.
All Wool Buffalo Lining, black and red plaid, extra heavy, 2 yds. wide, \$1.20 yd.

GROCERIES—Japan Tea, 25c. lb.; Black Ceylon Tea, 25c. lb.—two specials. The exceptional value is put there so that the first pound you get will insure your return for it on their merit. Pure Spices, Cooking Syrup, Table Syrup, Pure Lard, etc., at money-saving prices.

POULTRY SHIPPING next week, Wednesday and Friday, Nov. 13th and 15th. How To Dress—Must be well fatted, bodies picked clean, wing and tail feathers left on, not drawn, starve 24 hours before killing, don't scald. Call at store for price and full particulars.

T. G. CLUTE,
MANAGER.

Fresh Eggs, 16c. doz. Dried Apples, \$1.25 bushel.

STOVES AND RANGES.

We are showing a splendid display of Stoves and Ranges, and offer a choice of the best makes, as follows:—

PARLOR STOVES,
The "Todd."

BOX STOVES,
The "Hickory Jewel," Air Tight,
The "Gem."

WOOD COOK STOVES
The "Grand Jewel,"
The "Brilliant."

STEEL RANGES,
"Her Majesty,"
The "Monarch Jewel,"
The "Herald Jewel."

IRON RANGES,
The "Happy Thought."

We have an old and established Stove Trade, and you can save money by giving us a call if you intend purchasing.

H. & J. WARREN,
Hardware & Tinware Merchants,
MILL ST.

FARM FOR SALE

Northwest quarter of Lot 19 in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, containing 50 acres, more or less. Frame House, Drive House, good Frame Barn, and Orchard. In good state of cultivation. Will sell cheap. For particulars apply to

EDWARD SCOTT,
Hickerton P.O.,
Grenville Co., Ont.
Or to BYRON LOTT, Anson P.O.

OPPOSITION

—IS THE—
Life of Trade

—COME AND SEE THE—
NEW DRUG STORE
CRAIGIE BLOCK.

Try **DR. HAMMOND HALL'S**
ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP
for Children. Guaranteed to contain no opiates.

DR. HAMMOND HALL'S
Baby Laxative Tablets.
TAIT'S WORM CANDY.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

N.B.—This is quite independent of any other house in the village.

J. PARKER,
DRUGGIST.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
AUG. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Prof. J. H. De Silberg,
the Celebrated Eye Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, on Friday, Nov. 8th until Saturday, p.m., Nov. 9th, where he may be consulted in the parlor of the Stirling House. All consultation free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes, should not fail to consult the Professor. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.
4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.
Accom. 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

U want a pair of Gloves from Ward's.
Nearly all the cheese factories closed last week.

A proclamation has been published in the Ontario Gazette appointing the King's birthday, Saturday, the 9th inst., a holiday.

The first snow of the season came on Monday last, when there was a sudden change from the fine weather which had prevailed for some time past.

Snap bargains in Ward's Clothing adv't.

Mr. Frank R. Conklin gave several entertainments in the eastern part of the Province last week, and will go back shortly to give several more. He gave an entertainment at Deloro last evening.

J. T. Belshaw has just purchased the farm recently owned by Mr. Francis Elliot, formerly known as the Roney Parker farm, west of the North Hastings agricultural grounds. He commenced ploughing with two teams on Nov. 5th.

Leave your order for an Overcoat at Ward's.

Rev. W. S. Smart, of Norham, will conduct the services in the Methodist Church, Stirling, and at Carmel, next Sunday, in the absence of the Rev. Wm. Johnston, who will take charge of the Quarterly services at Norham on that day.

A concert under the auspices of the Spring Brook Epworth League will be held in the Forester's Hall, Spring Brook, on Nov. 18th. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, adults 25c., children 10c. Refreshments served free. A good time expected.

It would be well to remember that the practical joker who points a gun or a revolver, whether loaded or unloaded, at another person is under the criminal code liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$100, or to imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding thirty days. This ought to put a stop to the pistol-pointing type of humor.

U'll want one of Ward's Mufflers, 15c. to \$2.00.

The meeting in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last, in the interest of the Bible Society, was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Thomson gave a very interesting and instructive sermon, taking as his text Psalm 119, verse 129. At a meeting of the executive committee held on Friday evening last, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year; President, G. L. Scott; Vice Presidents, all the resident ministers; Secretary, Jas. Currie; Treasurer and Depositary, Geo. Reynolds.

The local Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 69, was paid an official visit by Mr. Chas. Tunney, of Madoc, District Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward District, on Thursday evening last. After the meeting of the lodge an oyster supper was tendered him at the Kerby House, when about forty of the brethren partook of a sumptuous repast provided by mine host, M. Kerby. The dining room was tastefully decorated by Mr. Jack Gordanier, of Belleville. After all had done justice to the good things provided, songs and speech making were indulged in until the wee small hours.

Farmers' Institute.

The regular meetings of the North Hastings Farmers' Institute will be held at Stirling on Friday, the 6th day of December, and at Madoc on Saturday, the 7th. The speakers will be Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, and Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph. The ladies will have a separate meeting in the afternoon, and there will be a union meeting in the evening. The Secretary, Mr. J. G. Foster, writes us that he hopes the directors and others interested will endeavor to arouse an interest in the meetings.

Belleville merchants have decided not to close their places of business on Saturday—the King's birthday.

Barns Burned.

On Thursday evening last, Oct. 31st, the fine barns belonging to Thos. Walker, jr., on lot 23 in the 4th con. of Rawdon, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at between two and three thousand dollars, with an insurance of \$1700. As all the season's crop was destroyed, Mr. Walker is compelled to dispose of his fine herd of dairy cows, all of which will be offered for sale by public auction on Nov. 18th. See posters and notice in another column.

Wedding at Chatterton.

On Friday morning Nov. 1st, a quiet wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Morden, Chatterton, when their only daughter, Fannie, was united in marriage to Mr. Bruce McMullen, of Halloway. The nuptials were solemnized by Rev. C. E. Pineo. The bride was tastefully attired in white organdie and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Miss Jennie McMullen, who attended the bride, was also dressed in white and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. Wilbert Hagerman supported the groom.

After the service and congratulations a sumptuous repast was partaken of with due ceremony, after which the bridal party, amid showers of rice, drove to Belleville, where they took the G. T. R. en route for Ottawa, Buffalo and other important points. The presents were numerous and costly and attested to the esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends.

Our Clubbing List.

We will club the NEWS-ARGUS with any of the following papers at the rates mentioned:

Weekly Globe	\$1.75
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.75
Weekly Sun, Toronto	1.80
The Farmers' Advocate	1.80
The balance of this year and all next year for the one year's subscription to any of the above papers.	
Family Herald & Weekly Star	\$1.80
Toronto Daily Star	2.50
Daily Globe	4.50
Daily Mail & Empire	4.50

The old system of doing statute labor on the county roads is slowly but surely giving place to a better way. It is stated that already twenty per cent. of all the townships in Ontario have abolished statute labor, and twenty-five townships more will place the matter before the ratepayers at the municipal elections in January next. Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, has done a good work, as his addresses on road-making have brought the farming community to their senses by showing them the folly of piling up mud in the middle of the road every year under the belief it was improvement. Mr. Campbell's instructions on road building will in a few years bring about a vast difference in the condition of the highways throughout Ontario.

PERSONALS.

Miss Maud Hennessey, of Trenton, is visiting Mr. Mark Tucker.

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optical Specialist, will be at the Stirling House parlors, on Friday, Nov. 8th and remain until Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9th.

Nervous and Sleepless

Two horrors crowded into one life, the product of poor digestion, and the poisons that are thereby formed within the body. There's just one method of cure for this terrible condition—plenty of food, but mind, food properly digested. That's the difficulty—the digestive power of the stomach must be improved. Rich, red blood formed, strength given to the organs to drive out poisons; then comes strength, vigor, and endurance. Ferrozone does this and more; it makes sick people well; weak people strong. See Ferrozone and you reap health. Sold by C. E. Parker.

Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.—On Lot 23, in the 4th Con. of Rawdon, the entire herd of Dairy Cows belonging to Thos. Walker, jr. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Married.

CHARD-HAINES.—In Campbellford, on Oct. 28th, by the Rev. R. B. Denike, at his residence, Mr. William Chard and Miss Janet Haines, both of the township of Sidney.

Deaths.

SMITH.—In Sidney, on Nov. 3rd, James Smith, aged 44 years.

Who Reaps the Reward of Our Tireless Hustling for Values?

It's mutual. It pays us. It pays our customers. We get the customers, the customers get the values, and the customers are appreciating it more this season than ever before in the history of our Boot and Shoe Business.

Getting more trade, getting more compliments on our goods and prices.

Few Can Match Us, None Can Beat Us on:—

MEN'S

Felt Telescope Boots,
Felt Laced Boots,
Felt Gaiters,
Leather Gaiters,
Snag and Stub-Proof Rubbers,
Maltese Cross Rubbers and Over-shoes.
See our Men's Heavy Sox, only 40c. per pair.

Everything Nice and Up-to-Date for Children in Felt Goods, Boots and Rubbers.

Our Hand-Made Work is strictly the Best to be obtained anywhere, and our prices are right on every pair.

You cannot afford to buy your Winter Footwear without calling on

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

FURS! FURS!

Our Fur Stock is now complete in every detail. We are showing Beautiful CAPERINES from \$5 up. No trouble to show them.

Come and see our display. Everything guaranteed.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

E. F. PARKER

Will be sure to please you when you want anything in his line. His stock can be found at all times fresh and clean.

Call and see our Goods. We'll show them cheerfully, even though you are not ready to purchase.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods,
Wrapperettes,
Flannelettes,
Flannels,

Blankets,
Tweeds,
Tickings,
Shirtings.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Boys' and Men's Sweaters, Top Shirts, Overalls and Smocks.

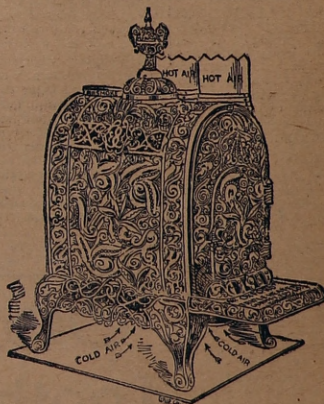
A full line of Underwear at lowest prices.

GROCERIES.—Call here for your Groceries, as you can always depend on them being fresh. We always keep the same 25c. Tea.

Highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter, Dried Apples, Beans.

E. F. PARKER.

HARDWARE.



The above cut is a Stove Furnace which you can place on the floor instead of putting it down cellar. With hot air pipes you can carry the heat to other rooms and up stairs, just the same as a furnace. The cold air is drawn through an opening at the bottom of the stove and is heated and passes into the hot air pipes. It has a large fire-place, taking in a large stick of wood. This is the most powerful heater on the market—none equal to it. I guarantee to heat your house with this heater, and if it does not do so I shall be quite willing to remove it. Thousands of these are now in use but none of these heaters so far has ever been removed. Sole Agent for this district.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1903, \$1.00

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	5c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	5c.	3c.
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	3c.	1c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Professional cards, lined to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted will be charged according to the above rates.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOH PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

MONEY To PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address: THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

Vol. XXIII, No. 9.

Fine Display of Furs

FRED. T. WARD'S.

Our stock is now about complete and intending purchasers will find here a full assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURS, selections from the best Fur Manufacturers in Canada. These have been marked at close prices, consistent with quality, not marked up \$5.00, \$10.00 or \$15.00, in order to drop it off to make the purchasers believe they are getting bargains.

We would invite an inspection of our Jackets, Coats and Capelines, feeling satisfied that we can compete with any city prices.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISHER.

= C. F. STICKLE. =

Now is the Time to Buy Underwear. It will pay to buy here.

In Children's, Ladies' and Gents', our stock is carefully selected and the cheapest and largest in town.

WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Heavy Wool Hose, 25c. pair.
Ladies' Heavy Elastic Cashmere, 35c. pair.
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, double knee, 45c. pair.

CHOICE WINTER JACKETS.

When buying your Winter Jacket don't forget we have the best and cheapest you can buy.

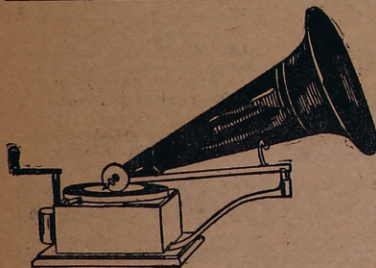
Flannelette Blankets, grey and white.—50 pairs, size 10-4, at 70c. pair; 25 pairs, size 11-4, at 90c. pair.
10 pairs Grey Wool Blankets at \$2.00 pair.
Flannelette, fancy stripes, 34 in. wide, at 8c. yd.
Flannelette, 27 in. wide, at 5c. yard.
Flannelette, plain pinks and blues, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c. Embroideries to match.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, all sizes, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75. Never had so heavy before.
Men's Wool Socks, 2 pairs for 25c. Men's Wool Mittens, 15c. and 20c. pair.

GROCERIES.

4 boxes St. Lawrence Starch	25c.	4 lbs. Raisins	25c.
Japan Tea, 2 lbs.	25c.	Tea Siftings	10c. lb.
25 lbs. Brown Sugar	\$1.00	2 bottles Pickles	25c.
3 cans Corn, Peas or Tomatoes	25c.	3 lbs. Cakes	25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

P.S.—Some Sheep to double.



The New
CONCERT
GRAMOPHONE

just put on the market, is the loudest and most distinct Talking Machine yet made. Come in and hear it.

Terms for Concerts, by applying to

W. H. CALDER,

AGENT, STIRLING.

PROTECTION

by way of Insurance is considered necessary for buildings, which may never burn. Life is sure to terminate; look after your temporal interest and responsibilities by making a contract with THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA. This is laying up money in a practical way.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

J. G. DAVISON, Special Agent.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,

Aug. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." Where extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 40 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **MASON & WARREN**, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

News-Argus to Dec. 31, 10c.

Canadian Coal.

Few Canadians have any idea of the wealth of coal in this country. At this early stage of prospecting the area of coal lands discovered already exceeds a hundred thousand square miles, which is nearly ten times as great as the coal area of Great Britain, and nearly half as great as that of the United States. Mr. M. E. Blakemore, the eminent mining engineer, anticipates that the close of the century will witness a development which, at its dawn, would seem incredible. The possession of so much coal is fortunate for Canada, as, otherwise, we should be taxed a great deal higher for this necessity by our cousins to the south. Even as it is we have to pay an exorbitant price for our stove coal, because that one of Mr. Morgan's monopolies and his syndicate fixes the scale by which all dealers have to abide. His agents call upon the coal merchants in this city and the latter have to display the combine card fixing prices. If they were known to make any cut, their supply of coal would cease. As far as anthracite is concerned, we are, along with our neighbors, the slaves of Mr. Morgan. Our coal veins will also, of course, be a great factor in our position as a manufacturing country. If, as is stated upon high authority, steel can be manufactured at Sault Ste. Marie for two dollars a ton less than at Pittsburgh, and six dollars at ton less at Sydney, Cape Breton, then a very bright future is assured for us, as past experience proves that the country which manufactures the most steel manufactures the largest proportions of other things. Canadian coal, however, has hitherto been too costly to mine. The cost will have to be much reduced before it can compare with Great Britain in this respect. In England the mines are very deep. A circular shaft in Kent cost about three hundred and fifteen dollars a foot compared with less than twenty dollars a foot for a rectangular shaft of similar area erected by the Dominion Coal Company at Cape Breton. In England, too, a tax is paid in royalties, and the bill for damages to land and property owners is considerable, and yet the cost of coal at the pit's mouth has not exceeded six shillings a ton, or about a dollar and a half, for twenty-five years, and for several periods of successive years it has been as low as a dollar and a quarter. Compared with these figures and the easier conditions of mining in this country, the one dollar and seventy-five cents a ton cost at Cape Breton and the two dollars and a half to three dollars on the Pacific coast prove that there is room for further economies and skill in this direction and that our coal must both be extracted and sold at lower figures.—Witnes.

Record in Church Building.

Four hundred thousand dollars has been contributed in the last four weeks to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, now building at Ninety-sixth street and Central Park west, New York City, which provides for the entire cost of this new edifice two years in advance of its completion. About \$900,000 had already been raised.

A few ago it was suggested by some of the leading members of the congregation, which now worships in West Forty-eighth street, that it would be a praiseworthy thing to have the church paid for in full by the time the money in hand to pay all the bills as they came in. About \$300,000 has already been spent on the site and the building operation so far as it has gone, and the estimated cost of the edifice is \$725,000.

The contributions in the last four weeks, due to a quiet but concerted effort, have poured in until the managers of the fund have almost decided to announce that nothing more is wanted at present.

The Glasgow International Exhibition closed on Saturday last. It was successful in every respect, and at its close there was a surplus of \$400,000. This is a somewhat different showing to the great Pan-American which closed the week previous with a deficit of \$4,000,000. Canada had a splendid exhibit at Glasgow.

Domestic science and art are to be taught in the public schools of Ontario. An experienced lady teacher on these subjects is to be sent by the government to towns and villages to give practical demonstrations in cooking and sewing, that the school boards may come to realize the necessity of the subjects as part of the school curriculum. Any school board desiring such a teacher must send in word, and while the expenses will be mainly borne by the department of education that portion incidental to the lessons will have to be borne by the school boards.

David Connors, who was arrested in Belleville last week on a charge of fraud on a Hamilton merchant, escaped from the Hospital on Sunday morning. He had been taken there on the plea that he was suffering from rheumatism. He made his escape through a window. The Ontario says:—It has long been a habit of the wily corn doctor to become very ill when he is arrested. He is a chronic sufferer from rheumatism and this helps him out. When an officer lays his hand on Dave and tells him he is under arrest, he begins to tie himself in a hard knot. The last time he was arrested here he did the sick act, but he was sent to jail instead of the Hospital. His recovery was much slower there. The Hospital authorities made one mistake and that was in not giving Dave a room on the top storey where he could not have made the drop without the aid of a parachute.

Ivanhoe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

On Thursday evening of last week the home of Mr. Philip Brown was invaded by upwards of fifty of his neighbors, who met to spend an evening with the family prior to their removal to West Huntingdon. Shortly after the crowd had gathered, order was called and the following address was read:

DEAR FRIENDS—We, your neighbors and friends, heard with much sorrow that you are about to take your departure from our midst, and felt that we could not let you go without meeting to spend an evening with you in the home from which you have always freely dispensed hospitality, and where we have spent so many pleasant hours.

During your residence among us we have found you faithful friends and willing helpers at all times, in sickness and trouble as well as in times of prosperity and pleasure. The "Good old Book" says "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and you must have enjoyed much of that blessedness, for you have ever been ready to give assistance freely when needed in any way.

It is therefore, with feelings of deep regret that we have assembled to-night to bid you farewell. Before doing so, we ask that you will accept these gifts as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by your Benlah friends.

Our best wishes attend you, and we hope you may long be spared to enjoy life in your new home. We trust that though you are leaving our neighborhood the ties of friendship you have formed here may never be broken, and that when meetings and parties here are ended we shall all meet in the best home beyond.

Mr. Brown was presented with a chair, Mrs. Brown a fruit dish and Miss Brown a Bible and purse. Though completely taken by surprise, Mr. Brown made a very touching reply, thanking the assembly for the kindness they had ever received, and particularly that of the present evening. He said in closing that they would be glad to welcome Ivanhoe friends in their new home at any time. Tea was then served and the remainder of the evening was spent in games, recitations, speeches, etc.

Miss Daisy Townsend, of Halloway, was the guest of Miss Edith Tummson a few days last week.

Mrs. T. H. Patterson, of Havelock, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. R. Mitts over Sunday.

Miss Minchin wheeled to Tuftsville on Saturday and spent the day with friends there.

Mr. W. Mackintosh visited the school here on Friday afternoon.

Mr. John Cook, who has been working in the cheese factory during the summer moved to Tuftsville last week. The cheese factory is still in operation.

Mrs. R. McMullen entertained a number of her lady friends at a quilting bee one afternoon a few days ago.

Mr. Currie has moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Cronk.

Chatterton Chips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The returns are beginning to come in. Two of our hunters came home on Saturday with one deer each. They report lots of fine deer, but very wild, also a hunter for nearly every deer.

About all of the apples in this locality have been sold and packed, prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.25, according to the grade, which is extra strict this year under the new law.

John Lancaster intends working Geo. Patterson's farm the coming year, and has moved his family there.

The happy couple have returned from their wedding tour, and will live in the new house that he built this summer in place of the one that was burned.

Seaborn Foster is working on the farm he bought in Prince Edward.

Our blacksmith drives a span of greys now.

Jas. Fargery has been laid up with a lame back and an injured toe, but is better now. It is hard to be laid up with no female around to help a fellow. Flags were up for the King's birthday.

Foxboro Notes.

From our Correspondent.

The Rev. R. M. Pope gave a song service last Sunday evening which was greatly enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crawford, of Deseronto, spent Sunday with friends in our village.

Mr. Fred Simmons, traveller for the Walter Baker Co., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Simmons.

Mr. Willie Dafoe, of Rochester, is spending a few weeks visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Leonard Snider has returned from Nelson, where he has been for the past five years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Snider, of the 4th concession, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jas. Miller.

Miss Hattie Faulkner, who is attending Model at Madoc, spent Sunday at her home in Madoc.

Oak Hill News.

From our Correspondent.

Mrs. Card, of Maynooth, and Mrs. Morden, of Chatterton, were the guests of Mrs. W. Connor, on Thursday of last week.

Mr. T. Hamblin is building a new kitchen for his son, George.

Mr. Fred. Searles has returned home from the Northwest, hale and hearty.

Mr. and Mrs. McFall and family have moved out of their home. We give them a hearty welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Park and their daughter Molly were visiting their parents on Sunday last.

Neuralgia Almost Drives People Mad.

Only those who have suffered it, know of the darting, distracting pains and aches neuralgia inflicts. Ordinary remedies do not even relieve. It requires an extraordinary cure, penetrating liniment to drive out the pain. To get relief rub Folger's Nervine into the spot. Pain can't resist Nervine in half an hour. Never out of Neuralgia in half an hour. Never fails! Never harms! Always successful. Try a large 25c. bottle.

There is but One Place for this Store, AT THE TOP.

It's easy enough to read about our prices; but do you fully realize their importance to you, how advantageous our Dry Goods and Clothing values really are. There is one sure way of satisfying yourself on that point—visit our store, see all our goods and get an idea of our prices. Then make comparisons, we are willing to stand the test.

A HOSIERY CHANCE.

50 pairs Ladies' Wool Hose, regular 25c. for 15c.
50 " " Cashmere, ribbed, 25c. for 18c.

A TRUE YARN.

12 lbs. Bee Hive Grey Fingering Yarn, worth 10c. knot for 5c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

A special for Children, colored borders, 3 for 5c.

Men's Kid Gloves, lined, Tans and Browns, 50c. pair.

Men's Black Paramatta Waterproof Coats, the regular \$3.00 kind for \$2.00.

LADIES' JACKETS.—Have a look at the good values in Greys and Blacks, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Wheat-Os is a sure favorite—8 lbs. in a cotton bag for 25c.

25 lbs. New Figs for \$1.00.

Will ship Live Turkeys Nov. 19th and 26th.

W. R. MATHER.

Winter Footwear.

We have a splendid assortment. If you want the right kind of Footwear for Cold Weather come to us.

Ladies' Fine Dongola, wool lined, a beautiful thing, for \$2.00.
Old Ladies' wool lined, solid comfort - \$1.50.

We guarantee these two lines. We have them cheaper from 75c. to \$1.00.

For Men we have Felt Boots, long and short; Socks and Rubbers, and Oil Tans.

Come to us and Save Money. Dried Apples, Beans, Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

P. S.—2 pairs Wool Mitts for 25c.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

Mr. Pleasant Happenings.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Albert Dunkley of this place had his barn destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

The temperance meeting held here was a grand success. A lengthy programme was furnished. Mr. Duke gave an interesting and beneficial address. The chairman, Mr. W. Garrison, fills the position well. A large number signed the pledge and more are to follow.

Mr. N. Sprague, of Demorestville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson last week.

Marmora.

(From the Herald.)

The concert at Deloro, which was in aid of the English Church congregation there, was a good success. The hall was filled and all enjoyed. The orchestra played several selections in brilliant style. There was a large attendance from town.

Indications point strongly to our having another mine developed and operated at Deloro. Work is proceeding very encouragingly at the Cook mine. The new stamp mill has been overhauled and the mill will start running in a few days. It will be for test purposes and will run throughout the winter, when, if the results has proved satisfactory, all a modern mill will be erected. They are developing a free milling ore on the property, which according to very reliable reports, is very rich in gold. Free shows are common that are nearly as large as grains of wheat.

An Illinois judge has decided that women are responsible for the debts of their husbands. This is a phase of woman's rights which has heretofore been overlooked.

Poor Girl, Pity Her.

Growing! Yes, into weakness, but not strength. Studies—plenty of them. Tired, out enough, and digests far less than enough. This condition is so frequent, but how seldom noticed even by fond parents. Give her Ferrozone, then watch her appetite improve, her cheeks and lips grow ruddy, her step elastic, her spirits buoyant. All a ready result of eating and digesting enough, making blood, and thereby strengthening the nerve and brain power. Ferrozone gives a woman's strength to weak girls. Your daughter or wife needs Ferrozone. Get it today at C. E. Parker's.

Spring Brook Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the Factory, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, at one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, letting milk routes, hiring cheese maker, and any other business in connection with the company.

T. J. THOMPSON,
President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

1000 bushels of Oats at Chatterton Feed Mill, for which I will pay 35c. per bushel. Also, a small quantity of Barley.

ROBT. LITHGOW.

LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale choice Lots, on Church St., Stirling, containing 32 acres. These are good building sites and will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to

E. W. BROOKS,
Lot 23, Con. 2, Rawdon.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, lot 19, in the 9th Con. of Rawdon, on or about the middle of October, a yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

S. N. SEXSMITH.

About the only force some people have is the force of habit.

Knife wounds heal quicker than those caused by a sharp tongue.

It is far better to have large feet than a small understanding.

The house of a tidy woman and a motion to adjourn are always in order.

The actual weight of a ton of coal as sold by some dealers is a dark secret.

Gall and wormwood are both used in making imported wine in this country. The man who labels it supplies the gall.

When you see a girl with only one glove on it's a sign that she has a new ring on the other hand.

Why Catarrh Cures Catarrh.

It goes to every affected part and kills the germs that keep up the diseased condition. Catarrh never irritates, but stimulates the mucous lining of the nose, throat and lungs to normal action, and keeps the nasal passages free from offensive discharges. Catarrh contains no dangerous drugs or opiates, and is delightfully pleasant and simple to use. Catarrh is an absolutely certain cure for any form of Catarrh and sells for a dollar at druggists, small size 25c. By mail from Folson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooling
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER XVI.

The little child was slowly but surely fading from out of her arms. It might linger for a day or two, a week, perhaps, but hope there was none. So frail now was its hold on earth, that already—most blessed child—was within its grasp it was dying gently, calmly, painlessly, a veritable falling of the bud, and the only one who could not see it, was the mother.

She was walking up and down her private drawing-room with it now, sleeping it closely to her breast—not hushing it to slumber or soothing its fractious cries (alas, how gladly would she have hailed them!) because the little thing was marvelously still and quiescent, and lay prone within the clinging arms without a moan, without movement. She had sent the nurse away that she might have it all to herself. A hungry desire to share it with no one was full on her. She started perceptibly, therefore, when the door was thrown open and a servant announced Mrs. Dundas.

Lady Varley lifted her head with a sudden flash of amazed displeasure, that was, however, no sooner born than crushed. But Donna saw it. Here! To have a stranger shown into her favorite apartment was an act that plainly angered her. She conquered herself at once, and moving forward, received Mrs. Dundas with her customary gentleness.

"They told me you were in here with—baby," said Donna, with a charming smile and the prettiest touch of hesitating tenderness before the word "baby." "They would have taken me to the drawing-room below, but I wanted so to see her. May I?"

She advanced towards the child, and looked quite entrancingly at Lady Varley. One might readily imagine her whole heart to be in her request.

Lady Varley hesitated involuntarily but momentarily, then sighed, then smiled, and so the battle was won. The mother could not resist the woman who showed an interest in her child. She turned to the child, and said, "Come, Donna, look at the baby's small, pinched face."

Mrs. Dundas bent over it with quite an air of hushed rapture. She did not admire it at all. It was like a little rabbit when skinned, she told herself, and she blessed her stars that she was not the mother of such an one; but she pressed its tiny cheek with her finger, and caressed the tiny hand, and did, indeed, all that could be required of her. She was studiously orthodox, she omitted no conventional word of praise; only she did not kiss it. That, she said afterwards, was more than anyone could expect of her. She should never kiss a baby unless one had a bath ready in the next room, into which to plunge oneself after the ordeal. And then, such a baby!

Of course, she saw it was not doomed to live. She saw too, that Lady Varley did not believe this. She had certain elements of good nature in her, or she would have laughed at this. She still bent over the baby, and made pretty remarks about it in a low, trainate voice that fascinated most people.

"How quiet!" she said. "How good!"

"Yes, very quiet; such a good little angel!" said Lady Varley, with feverish eagerness. Then, as it struck by some sudden horror, she stopped short, and Mrs. Dundas could see her color flew and left her livid. Love grows superstitious, and now that word "angel" had driven a nail into her heart. By her own mouth she had condemned her little one, and driven it forth from the fond shelter of the mother's arms to the unknown—the awful! In her anguish, the sweetness and rest of heaven was forgotten. "Oh, not altogether an angel, I assure you," she cried, in a hurried, nervous tone. "Some times we cannot manage her—nurse and I; but just now, and usually, she is calmness itself. A sign of health I take it. At least that is what Dargan, her nurse, says—a very experienced woman. And to be always quiet, surprised by no singular freedom from pain or ache. You think so?"

"It is beyond question," said Donna.

"She is calmness itself. She never cries or complains. They tell me she is delicate," said Lady Varley, with an attempt at a scornful smile; "but I prefer to judge for myself. You can see how good-tempered she is; how unlike other children—"

She paused again. Was every idle word that fell from her to carry to her breast a bitter pang? "Unlike other children!" Oh, not kind heaven, not a strange look grew upon her face, and she clasped the fragile little form to her bosom with a wild, hungry gesture. It was her all!

"She is strong—quite strong!" she said vehemently, as though Mrs. Dundas had been denying it. Then her voice sank, and she looked down at the little waxen face below her. "My child! My life!" she whispered, and then broke off suddenly, as if choking. She stood panting before Donna (almost forgetful of her, in the awful fear that had assailed her) with the child crushed against her breast. "Some day," she was tearing at her heart-strings.

"Your nurse is, as you say, experienced; she should know," said Donna cheerily, unkind kindness prompting the hopeful words. She was indeed touched by this fine grief, and altogether surprised by it. To care so much for any living thing! It was absurd, but piteous beyond doubt. To her, the child seemed dying, and she thought it repulsive, having nothing of the maternal about her, but she felt herself bound to say something that should create comfort in the other's mind, if only to avoid a scene. A scene was detestable, always, unless a disappoint-

ed lover was the hero of it; and so she ignored Lady Varley's agitation with great tact, and finally, by her own assumption of belief in the child's good health, subdued it. As she was leaving Araglin, she met Constantia coming up the stone steps. She put out her delicately played hand to her with her usual radiant smile. Constantia accepted both very coldly.

"Truant!" said Mrs. Dundas. "How many years is it since you have been to see me? She did not really care whether Constantia ever came to see her, whether she lived or died, but to be charming to all people was a creed with her. There was no one born who could say that Mrs. Dundas was ever wilfully rude to them. She put upon to one side what they considered the path in which she would go, but otherwise they were welcome to breathe the air that she did."

Constantia took no notice of the implied reproach. She appraised it at its exact value, and let it drop to her feet. "Have you been in there?" she asked. Youth is always a little tragic when its sense of honesty and decency is hurt. "Have you seen her?"

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Dundas with an unshed air. "I have been there and I have seen her! What prodigality of emphasis, and what a Bernhardt pose! Any reason why I shouldn't?"

"No greater reason than you already know," said Constantia, coldly, who was strong enough when occasion demanded it (as she now believed it did), to be proof against her cousin's mockery. "You are enigmatical, my pretty sphinx," said Donna with a slight laugh. "You are evidently full of purpose, and therefore, no doubt, amusing. Come, you shall confess yourself to me. Better, therefore, take advantage of my piques and return with me, and give me—besides the inestimable pleasure of your society—your secret. You are big with it; one can see that! Come, now, surrender yourself to me."

"I will go back with you if you will. It is as good an opportunity as another," said Constantia, still coldly. She turned and walked down the steps after her cousin, who swept on before with a little laugh.

"You would make your fortune on the stage," she was saying. "It is a sin to waste such force upon the birds, the trees, the cabbages. If I had you in town for a season, why, you would make a fortune, and have all the gilded youth of the empire at your feet. If you encouraged yourself a little, that is, if you were a degree more—It is difficult to name it. Well, step in." She turned to the groom at the ponies' heads. "Walk home, Smithson," she said, and, with a nod to the groom, she was well up the sweet-smelling lane avenue before Constantia quite knew in what words she was going to clothe the speech she was bent on making. She had argued out the matter with herself, early and late, for all the days succeeding the scene in the garden between her cousin and Lord Varley that she had witnessed, during which time she had absented herself from Donna's presence; and had at last decided that she would tell her what she had seen, and compel her to desist from further interference with the happiness of Lady Varley.

"Listen then!" said Constantia, angered by her air of suppressed amusement. She grew very pale, and then all at once, she took her courage in her hands and spoke out. When she drew near to the end of her story her pallor left her, and when she told, with strong girlish hesitation of that last act in her drama—that disgraced career—her blush came quickly, and a hot blush of shame mantled on her cheeks. But she bore it all in her loyalty to her friend, and in her desire to shield her from growing trouble.

"Yes?" said Donna interrogatively when she had finished. If she had been told all that Lady Varley had disclosed, she did not show it. She smiled now serenely, gazing at the girl as if in expectation of something further. "Go on," she said encouragingly, "give me the rest of it."

"The rest! What more would you have? Good heavens, Donna, are you lost to all sense of—of—"

"Virtue? Don't hesitate about saying it," said Mrs. Dundas, with a friendly little nod. "But you may judge me, really. I quite thought, because of your tragic expression, that there must be something more."

"What more could there be?" Mrs. Dundas laughed.

"My! what righteous indignation!" said she, turning her head as to regard her fully. She was evidently unimpressed, and by no means offended by the other's outpouring. "And all about a little kiss. One more or less in the year's account—what does it matter? If Lord Varley was run enough to kiss me—mind you, I'm laughing, 'I don't admit the soft impeachment—it is part of my principles never to admit anything—but if he kissed me, why, that wouldn't bring the world to close, eh?"

"If you kissed him, you mean." "Even that wouldn't bring the upheaval of the universe; and, of course I deny it. Any nice-minded woman would."

She laughed gaily here, and flicked up her pony with a sense of thorough enjoyment in the turn the conversation had taken.

"Well, I was of one thing,"

said Constantia. "I shall certainly tell her."

"Tell her what, my good girl? That Varley, her husband, was an old lover of mine, and for a moment forgot himself?"

"There was no forgetfulness, save of personal dignity. There was only remembrance," said the girl bravely, but with a pale face. "And as I have said, I shall certainly put her on her guard."

"You mean you will adopt the role of mischief-maker?"

"I mean that I shall tell her what I saw."

Mrs. Dundas turned and looked at her with a calm questioning in her eyes.

"But do you really think you saw it?" she asked pleasantly. "Don't you rather think that those tricky moonbeams cheated you? If I were you I should be inclined to that belief, and yet with that doubt on your mind—"

"Doubt!" interrupted Constantia, with wrathful protest. "Could daring go farther?"

"Strong doubt. You will, then, take this canon to Lady Varley, and me for a life with a tale in which you yourself have not much faith. And even looking at it at its worst, what was it save a vague indiscretion?"

"You treat the matter very lightly but I do not. She is unhappy enough as it is, and I will not sit quietly by and see her made more so."

"You say that? And yet it is now you would choose, to awaken suspicion in her breast. You would have an affair between me and Varley just when her child lies dying—when her heart is smitten. I saw her, she is torn with a suppressed fear and emotion. You are a true woman, my pretty Constantia. You love an imbroglia."

"You wrong me when you say that. Do you think it doesn't hurt me to see an affair between me and Varley just when her child lies dying—when her heart is smitten. I saw her, she is torn with a suppressed fear and emotion. You are a true woman, my pretty Constantia. You love an imbroglia."

"I, then, am to be the victim. You sacrifice me," said Mrs. Dundas gaily. "So be it. I shall seek myself for the altar. It is something to my feelings to know that you feel regret as you bid the corpse. You are stern justice itself, a veritable Brutus in petticoats. All for virtue, and the world well lost, is your motto; a cold one and insufficient, as you will learn in time. Well go to your Saint Yolande, and I feel her Varley's treachery, as I feel her own, and I will in your high-dried, tragical style, and—take the consequences."

"Have you no conscience?" said Constantia, very pale. Give up this unworthy part, Donna, I entreat you, for the sake, not of Lady Varley, but of yourself. You are our cousin. Your dishonor must touch us. It is horrible to me."

"Your nobles have come to nineness," said Mrs. Dundas, with a gay laugh. "Your concern, after all on your own showing, is only selfishness. You dread an esplanade because it will drag you into its whirlpool. Well, be happy; there shall be no esplanade where I am concerned. And as for your Saint Yolande—put it is not I who shall make her unhappy."

"You promise that?" said Constantia eagerly, leaning forward so as to see her face.

"No, I shall not be the one," said Mrs. Dundas, smiling blandly into the girl's earnest eyes.

To be Continued.

NEED OF WATER DRINKING.

We Are All Suffering for the Lack of Enough Fluid.

A well known nerve specialist has said that "all neurasthenics (that is, people with unhealthy nerves) have degenerated nerves and suffer from an insufficiency of fluid in the tissues of the body." It is probable that we all, in more or less degree, suffer from this. If the nerves are degenerated, or dried through lack of fluid, then it is certain that other tissues are also suffering from the same lack, and that the wheels of the wonderful machinery are being clogged by reason of waste matter being unable to pass.

We see by this that water does for us a three-fold service. It feeds, it washes, and it carries away the cinders of the body furnace; and through the want of it we are exposed to many and great dangers. The tissues become dry, the blood is thick, and its flow sluggish, and the retained waste of the body sets up a condition which the doctors call "auto-intoxication," or self-poisoning. This condition may give rise to almost any known symptom, from a pimple to heart failure, and is really responsible for most of the semi-invalids with whom the world is largely peopled.

To obtain the best results from water drinking certain rules should be observed. People do not all need the same amount, and it may take a little experimenting to find out just how much should be taken in individual cases. It has been stated by some physicians that five or six pints should be taken during the twenty-four hours. Of this only a moderate quantity should be taken with the meals. It is a mistake to take no water with a meal, but it is a greater mistake to wash food down with water, especially with ice water.

The best time for water-drinking is at night and early in the morning. It will form the habit of slow, deep breathing, and the bath and dressing, two or three glasses of cool—not ice-cold—water. Two or three more may be sipped at bed-time, and again two or three glasses an hour or two before luncheon and before dinner.

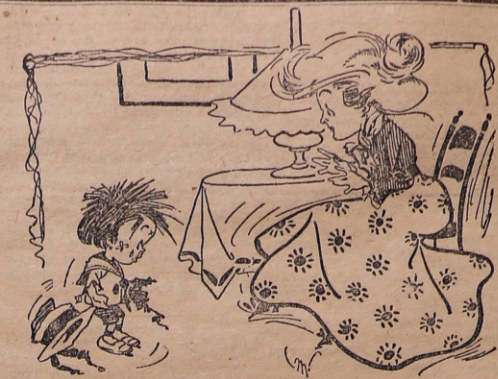
In a very short time the value of its habit will become apparent in the resultant general improvement in digestion, temper and appearance.

It is a serious question with every mother as to how she can best combat croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and similar ailments, which are sure to attack the little ones from age. She realizes the hopelessness of battling with a disease which almost defies the most skillful physicians.

In croup above all other diseases prompt relief is of the greatest importance. With Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, by sheer force of merit it has won its way to popularity and is known throughout this continent as the most effective treatment for throat and lung troubles that science has ever devised.

It is the most necessary preparation that can be kept in any house. For children and grown people alike it affords the most thorough and prompt relief for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. 25c a bottle, family size, containing three times as much, 60 cts., at all dealers or Edman, Bates & Co., Te.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine



Mother—You've been fighting again! Jimmy—No, ma, honest! I didn't get a chance to put up me hands!

HOUSEHOLD.

CHILDREN'S DIET.

Milk—Always the basis of the diet, one quart daily, without dilution, unless very rich; always warm.

Eggs—Soft-boiled or poached, never fried nor oftener than three times a week.

Meats—After 18 months, if most of teeth are present; once daily, finely bruised or scraped; rare roast beef, roast lamb, broiled mutton chop or beef steak; white meat of chicken or turkey; fresh fish, boiled or broiled, bones the only drawback.

Vegetables—Potatoes (not till 2 years) roasted; peas, asparagus tops, spinach, string beans, boiled onions, stewed celery; all should be very well cooked in season, and fresh. Cereals—Oatmeal, wheaten grits, hominy, barley, rice, farina and arrowroot; all should be cooked at least two hours, and given with milk, well salted, better without any sugar.

Broths, Etc.—Beef juice, extracted from broiled round steak (one half to one pound); mutton or beef, or chicken broth, as follows: One pound finely chopped lean meat, one pint water, stand on ice four to eight hours, cook slowly one hour, strain and season with salt, cool and skim off fat.

Bread and Crackers—In some form to be given with each meal; only stale bread (well baked); toast, zwieback, graham, oatmeal and gluten crackers, with meals only.

Desserts—After 2½ years, plain custards, ice cream, rice pudding (no raisins), baked apples, stewed prunes.

Fruits—After 20 months, oranges; after 2½ years, apples, pears, grapes, berries, etc. In the country almost all varieties in moderate quantity; give very cautiously in cities and during the summer.

Articles Forbidden. The following articles of food are improper for a healthy child under 3 years, under all circumstances:

Meats—Ham, sausage, pork in all forms, salt fish, corned beef, dried fish, goose, duck, game, kidney, liver and bacon, meat steaks, and dressings from roasted meats.

Vegetables—Potatoes, except when roasted, cabbage, raw or fried onions, raw celery, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes, raw or cooked; beets, carrots and green corn.

Breads and Cake—All hot bread, biscuits or rolls, buckwheat and all other griddle cakes, particularly those containing dried fruits and those heavily frosted.

Desserts—All nuts, candies, dried fruits; all canned or preserved fruits; pies, tarts and pastry of every description.

Drinks—Tea, coffee, cocoa, wine, beer or cider.

Fruits—Bananas; all fruits out of season; all stale fruits, particularly in cities and during the summer. Grapes are objectionable only from seeds. With most of the other fruits it is excess in the quantity which makes them injurious.

RYE BREAD AND POT ROASTS.

To 4 qts of rye flour sifted into the bread pan, add about 1½ tablespoon salt, and make a hole in the center of the flour in which to mix the sponge. In 1 qt lukewarm water dissolve a yeast cake (dry yeast), pour into the center of the flour, and mix with a spoon until needed or rolls, buttermilk. Sprinkle flour over so lightly over the top of the batter. Now the sponge is set in the midst of the flour for to-morrow's baking, for the above should be done in the evening. It is well to turn a milk pan over the top of the sponge, so as to prevent a crust forming on the surface.

In the morning have about 1 qt water, lukewarm, add it to the

sponge, and stir in all the flour. The batter of the whole must be just as stiff as it is possible to make it by stirring with a large spoon. The stirring and beating must be vigorous, till the batter is worked smooth (15 or 20 minutes' rapid work should be sufficient). Then put into pans already greased. This amount will make four loaves. Dip the spoon into water and the dough will not cleave to it, but drop easily into the tins. When all in the tins, wet the back of the spoon with water, and smooth the top of the loaves. Place in a warm spot, and allow to rise four or five hours, or until light, or commence to crack open on top.

There are two ways of cooking a pot roast, either of which is good. For one method have the kettle hot and with just a little bit of suet in the bottom to keep the meat from sticking. Place the beef in it, and let sear, first on one side, then on the other, to brown the joints. Then nearly cover with hot water, and allow this to cook down, turning the beef occasionally and seasoning when about half cooked. The last 15 or 20 minutes the water should be nearly boiled out, and the meat must be watched carefully and turned often, so that it may brown evenly, but not burn. The cup of broth left will make a good gravy when thickened. This makes a brown roast, and a piece of beef weighing 4 lbs. should cook in about two hours.

The second method is practically the same thing as an oven roast, but is done in a kettle on top of the stove, and any piece that will make a good pot roast will do nicely. An hour is sufficient time to allow for 4 lbs. beef. Cut up quite a little suet into the kettle, try it out, put the beef into the hot fat and sear all over, then add barely enough water to keep it from burning down (half a teaspoon is ample). Which must be kept that it is not boiled entirely out, and it will probably be necessary to add the same amount once or twice while cooking. Season when about half cooked, add a little water, and make a gravy in the kettle when the roast is dished. If properly cooked, it should be hard to distinguish from an oven roast when carved.

If one wishes all their meat cooked dry they had better try the brown roast. If they like it rare and juicy try this latter method.

BOILED FISH AND POTATOES.

Many persons enjoy the flavor of fish and potatoes cooked together as in a chowder, but dislike the texture of the mixture. When it is desirable to have the two foods well distinct, and make them the chief part of the dinner, instead of merely a soup course, try this method of preparation. Have the fish freed from skin and bones and cut in pieces about one inch thick, and from two to four inches wide, uniform if possible. For three or four pounds of fish allow two small onions and one quart of potatoes of medium size. Put the potatoes and onions in a kettle, cover them with boiling water, add two teaspoons of salt, two sprigs of parsley, a bit of mace and three or four cloves. Let the potatoes cook about twenty minutes or until nearly done, then lay the fish carefully on top of them, cover and cook six to eight minutes longer, according to the thickness of the fish. Lift out the fish without breaking, drain and lay it on a platter in the center, arrange the potatoes at either end, with the onion on top of the fish and sprigs of fresh parsley in the corners.

SUCCESS WITH CALLAS.

If one wants a calla to bloom, a large tuber must be secured. A calla will not bloom until it is two or three years old, so get a large bulb. Allow any little bulbets on the main bulb to remain as they throw up a mass of greenery that helps give grace to the plant. For a large bulb use an 8-inch pot. Place in the bottom 2 inches of broken charcoal,

then a layer of rich soil, composed of garden loam, sand and well decayed manure, in equal quantities, and on this the bulbs (two or three can be placed in one pot), and cover with the soil, pressing it down securely about the bulbs. Water well, and place in shade.

When the shoots appear above ground give plenty of water. Have a large flower-pot saucer placed under the pot and pour warm water in the pot until it runs out and fills the saucer. Do this every morning. Once a week add a good fertilizer. Give as much winter sun as possible. With this treatment a strong bulb will produce eight to ten blossoms. For a dainty effect place six or eight bulbs of Little Gem callas in a deep seed pan.

GATHER SUNSHINE.

Some persons are like the human heart, inasmuch as they sprinkle rest and kindness and heart's ease all through their daily tasks. They weave a bright thread of thankful happiness through the web and woof of life's pattern. They are never too busy to say a kind word or to do a gentle deed. They may be compelled to sigh sometimes, but amid their sighs are smiles that drive away the cares. They find sunbeams scattered in the trail of every cloud. They gather flowers where others see nothing but weeds. They pluck little sprigs of rest where others find only thorns of distress.

Like the human heart, they make much of the little opportunities presented to them. They rest that they may have strength for others. They gather sunshine with which to dissipate the shadows about them.

The grandest conception of life is to turn it into an opportunity for making others happy. The who is most true to his higher self is true to the race. The lamp that shines brightest gives the most light to all about it.

EXCHANGE THEIR WIVES.

Some Remarkable Cases of This Kind Are Recorded.

Extraordinary as the statement may appear at first sight, it is nevertheless an incontrovertible fact that the records of conjugal existence contain various instances of men who have actually exchanged their wives for the spouses of other people, and a remarkable case of the kind comes from Little Britain, England, where an elderly individual offered his marital partner to a friend in exchange for the latter's wife. The ladies being, strangely enough, willing to assent to the peculiar bargain, a deed of exchange was duly drawn up, signed, witnessed, and stamped.

A somewhat similar case occurred some years ago near Inverness, Scotland. A middle-aged farmer, having perceived that his wife was displaying much devotion to a certain neighbor, proposed jokingly that the said neighbor should take possession of the lady, and that he himself should be willing to accept in exchange the latter's wife. This proposition made a keen impression on the agriculturist's madam, who communicated it to the other parties, and within six weeks of the making of the suggestion the exchange had been carried out and the exchange ratified. It is to be hoped that the arrangement worked harmoniously and that none of the individuals concerned had reason to repent thereof.

In certain parts of Italy it is by no means an uncommon practice for a husband to exchange his wife for cattle, horses, or mules. Early in the year 1870 a Milanese peasant handed over his spouse to a wealthy farmer in consideration of the latter's presenting him with seven acres of meadowland and half a dozen sheep. Another peasant, a native of Calabria, exchanged the wife of his bosom for ten sacks of flour—verily an exceedingly moderate rate of barter when it is taken into account that the lady was prepossessing and domesticated to a high degree.

A Russian farm laborer exchanged his wife, who was young and attractive, for the middle-aged wife of a neighbor, but he did so on the understanding that the latter "look over" as well his mother-in-law, who had made his life a veritable burden to the son of the soil. Soon afterwards the neighbor, grown old and infirm, needed attacks of his new spouse's mother, desired to undo the bargain, but the other man refused to assent to the proposal, and the unfortunate fellow lived a life of domestic infelicity until the death of the aggressive woman.

Early in the last century it was customary in certain parts of Austria to hold fairs where peasants congregated for the purpose of exchanging their wives. Sometimes as many as a hundred exchanges were made in the course of a single day, and owing to the fact that riotous scenes frequently took place at these queer fairs, the Government interfered and they were prohibited henceforward, though the bartering in question continued privately for many years afterwards.

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Beet Sugar.

While Canada has not yet got its first beet sugar factory in operation, the countries of Europe are producing great deal more sugar from beets than they can consume or profitably dispose of. The beet crop this fall in Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia will yield the largest output of sugar on record. The industry in these countries has been fostered by bounties, which are principally responsible for the great development that has taken place. According to The New York Sun, Germany in particular bids fair to be so overwhelmed with sugar that it can neither consume it nor sell it abroad except at a ruinous sacrifice. Owing to the enormous stimulation which the bounties paid on export sugar have given to the cultivation of the sugar beet this article now the largest industrial staple of the German Empire. About one-fourth of the sugar consumed by Europe and America is German beet sugar, although the Germans themselves are small sugar eaters. For years past it has been necessary to find foreign markets for a great deal more than half the crop. Although the crisis is more intense in Germany, similar conditions exist in all the other sugar-bounty countries. Even in Spain, which a few years ago didn't produce sufficient sugar for its own consumption, the cultivation of the sugar beet has been so stimulated by bounties that the country now raises all its own sugar, and has a surplus which it can scarcely sell abroad at a profit.

The situation has become desperate, and a conference will meet at Brussels shortly to discuss the advisability of joint action looking towards the abolition of the bounties. One thing is certain, a large restriction of the area to be planted with sugar beets next spring has become an unavoidable necessity. —Toronto World.

King Edward has the happy knack of doing the right thing at the right moment, and the announcement that he has conferred the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on the Duke of Cornwall and York, meets with a chorus of approval. The Duke has richly deserved the honor. It is the reward for the skillful manner in which he accomplished his difficult mission to British dominions beyond the seas. When the Duke and Duchess returned from their seven months' tour, it was stated in the despatches that many days would not elapse before the heir apparent was created Prince of Wales, and the only reason why the announcement was not officially published a week ago was because the King wished to make it known on his birthday.

Napane Express: Thanksgiving Day is approaching, but the turkey necessary to a festive dinner is in short supply. Not many years ago a good-sized bird could be bought in Napane for 75c. More than double that is now asked.

The proposed visit of inspection, which General Booth was to have made in October and November, to the principal Salvation Army posts in Canada and the United States, has been indefinitely postponed.

The Standard Oil trust has declared another dividend, making the total for the year 48 per cent. The capital of the Standard Company is said to be \$100,000,000; and the dividend for the past year have amounted to \$48,000,000. This shows how the people are robbed to make such enormous profits.

Mrs. Ellen Coleman of Hudson, Pa., 108, has smoked a clay pipe most of her days, and that, she claims, has been her cure-all. Mrs. Coleman was born in Ireland. She thinks her longevity is due to the fact that she "never allowed herself to worry over anything." There is a lesson here for all of us.

It is odd, that while Frenchmen and Russians are clamoring about the downfall of the British Empire, most of the private fortunes of the nobility are sent to the Bank of England for safe-keeping. Even the Czar is said to keep his private funds in the institution on Threadneedle street. French people have \$50,000,000 there now it is said.

The lawyers of Windsor are asking the Ontario government to appoint Mrs. A. McCrae Division Court Clerk in Windsor. Mrs. McCrae, who is a daughter-in-law of the late John McCrae, has attended satisfactorily to the duties of the office for the last year. Those who are circulating the petition say the appointment would be pleasing to every person in the city.

Judge Barron, of Stratford has warned people that if they allow a dog to run loose which has a habit of running at passing horses, and a runaway takes place, which results in a fatality, the owners of the canine are liable to prosecution for manslaughter. If the owner purposely turns a dog loose to frighten people, and death results, he is liable to a charge of murder.

A boiler explosion with fatal results occurred at the cheese and butter factory at Norwood on Tuesday morning last. T. Moffatt, who was working near the boiler, was fatally injured. Mr. Oakley, who was struck on the head by a falling brick, but not seriously hurt. The building is a mass of ruins, and pieces of the engine were blown several hundred feet, breaking many windows in the surrounding houses.

The returns from the Immigration Department at Ottawa show that about 50,000 settlers located in Canada during the year ending 30th of June last. To be exact, the number was 49,162. Of these 81,162 arrived on ocean ports, and the balance, 18,000, came from the United States. Those who came from the United States are among the best settlers for the North-West. Of those who came by ocean 9,381 were English, 9,383 Irish, 1,470 Scotch, 520 German, 889 Scandinavian, 462 French and Belgian, and 17,372 from other European countries.

Observations.

As soon as you acquire many enemies you may be sure you are possessed of something valuable.

A gaffly and a domestic tyrant are much alike.

A humbuck has been voted a sage because he knew enough to hold his tongue and wag his head.

Folly is not satisfying at all times, but she is better than Cassandra.

A conceited person never improves, because he is always perfect in his own eyes.

The beauty who will permit Age to fall prostrate at her feet has a flaw upon her soul.

Poor Dame Grundy! She is of all creatures the most rigidly virtuous, and yet who loves her?

The woman who declares she hates flattery is the one who repeats every morsel of it vouchsafed her.

Assininity and affinity are words badly misplaced.

Vanity is the chief motive power that moves the world, and makes the devil laugh.

If all mirrors were gone the brooks would be lined with primping woman-kind.

It is easy to be Godless in a great city, but in the lone places of the earth one needs God individually.

If memory were measured by inches one might laugh at the "little pitcher" idea when children are listening.

The truly cultured are never slow to express admiration; the vulgar only are afraid to be natural.

A woman sneezing is a hideous sight, co-equal with a man forever grinning.

'Tis the petty worries, not great sorrows or joys, that criss-cross the face. Joy shows in the eyes. Sorrow whitens the head. —Philadelphia Record.

Of all the world's great armies none is so numerous, so costly, or so remarkable as the United States army of pensioners. It is an army of 1,000,000, larger than that of Great Britain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire combined. Its cost of \$150,000,000 last year was greater than that of any standing army in Europe.

Pretty Fair Shots.
In an English paper there appeared recently the veracious story of two brothers who lived in the Rocky mountains. They had two rifles, one bullet and a keg of powder. With this outfit they managed to kill on an average twenty-seven head of buffalo a day. The way they managed was this: Brother No. 1 would stand on one side of a buffalo and shoot through it, the bullet going into the barrel of the rifle of Brother No. 2, who stood on the other side. Then Brother No. 2 would fire through the next buffalo into the rifle of Brother No. 1, and so on until the day's sport was over.

Some one who saw this story has written to say that he is acquainted with a man, a cousin, he thinks, of the two mentioned, who also lived in the Rocky mountains at one time. He had one rifle, one bullet and a keg of powder, yet he managed to kill thirty head of buffalo a day—buffaloes were plenty then—and the way he did it was this: He was in a champion shot, but a champion runner, and when he fired through a buffalo he would run around and catch the bullet again to reload with, and so on until he exhausted his powder.

How to Catch the Polar Bear.
I listened attentively the other night to a gentleman who gave me a great deal of valuable information concerning these interesting regions. He knew I was a tenderfoot and a newspaper reporter and felt at liberty, therefore, to talk freely, so I got a lot of yarns about polar bears and walrus and other creatures, large and small, which are not related in natural histories. I believe it was one of the advisers of "Alice in Wonderland" who suggested that the best way to catch a rabbit is to get behind a stump and make a noise like a carrot, and I learned with great satisfaction that the easiest way to catch a polar bear is to hide behind an iceberg and make a noise like the tundra and lake, like newspaper reporters and some other people, are gifted with inquiring minds. When a stranger comes out on the ice, they greet him cordially and show a justifiable curiosity as to his business and intentions, which causes them to fall an easy prey to the parlor rug trust.

Noisy Sunbeams.
Fill a glass vessel with lampblack, colored silk or worsted. Focus the rays of the sun in a lens—that is, hold a magnifying glass so that the rays pass through it before they fall on the glass vessel. Then revolve in the light, between the lens and the vessel, a disk with an opening slit in it so that the light is alternately falling on the vessel and being shut out. Now listen, and you will hear a noise when the light passes through the slit, but there will be silence when it is shut out. You must place your ear close to the glass holding the silk or other substance.

Another experiment is to use a prism instead of an ordinary lens. This makes a rainbow, and as the rays pass through the slit it is possible to tell that some parts of the solar spectrum—as it is called—produce a sound as they fall on the glass vessel, while other parts have no effect.

COULD NOT WALK.
Some people become so crippled with rheumatism that they cannot walk for months at a stretch. Mr. John Connell, Bedford Mills, Ont., suffered great agony with muscular rheumatism in his legs and could not walk for two months. Four bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure made a well man of him. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days' treatment, 50 cents, at all drug stores, or Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

About Writing One's Name.

People who sign their letters with wild dourdash or initials only and give no handshaking or initials of the worst of compliments to their correspondent by egotistically assuming that their handwriting must be of such familiar importance to him or that they and their affairs are so present to his mind that further identification is unnecessary. Having their signature cut from the end of a letter and the address from its heading pasted on the envelope which incloses a reply is a bad compliment which many persons bring upon themselves by an unpardonable flattery. It is a singular fact that accidental misspelling or mispronunciation of one's name generally constitutes a greater affront and is provocative of more annoyance than a studied insult.

Brotherly Help.

"Sis will be down in a minute," said her little brother.
"I'm so glad," replied Mr. De Trop.
"She wasn't at home the last time I called."
"Oh, yes she was, but wouldn't come down."
"How do you know she'll come down this time then?"
"Cause I told her you was another fellow."

The Earliest Lens.

The earliest known lens is one made of rock crystal unearthed by Layard at Nineveh. This lens, the size of which is to be measured by thousands of years, now lies in the British museum with its surface as bright as when it left the maker's hands. By the side of it are very recent specimens of lens which have been ruined by exposure to London's fogs and smoke.

His Preference.

"Would you rather have something else than a piece of pie?" asked the kind neighbor of little Freddie, who had run an errand for her.
"Yes, ma'am," said Freddie promptly. "I'd rather have two pieces."

You can find almost any kind of boy except the one whose sympathies lie in a fight between a cat and dog are with the cat.

ONE KIND OF POVERTY.

Though many may be rich in pocket, if their blood is poor they are sick unhappy mortals. A pallid face and wrinkled skin result from impoverished blood. "Climax Iron Tonic Pills make new, rich blood, tone up the system and nerves. Each box contains ten days' treatment. Price 25 cents, at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Address: The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

It is stated that unusual heat has prevailed in the Arctic regions this year. An enormous quantity of icebergs have thereby been set free and driven to the middle of the Atlantic. The reports of the captains of steamers which ply between Europe and America state that ships have met with dozens of icebergs, some as high as over one hundred feet.

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LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Wheat—The market is rather easier. Red and white sold steady at 67c, and to 66 1/2 middle freights. No. 1 east, and 62c middle freights. Spring wheat was quoted at 67c for No. 1 east, Manitoba wheat was 4c lower at 83c for No. 1 hard, 80c for No. 1 northern, and 77c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit, and 2c lower for local delivery. Toronto and west.

Flour—Is in fair demand and firm. Cars of 90 in buyers' bags middle day at \$2.70 in buyers' bags middle day. Choice brands are held 15c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4 for Hungarian patents and \$3.70 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included. Toronto.

Millfeed—is steady at \$16 to \$16.50 for 50 for car lots. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$15 for cars of shorts and \$17 for bran Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is steady for No. 3 extra on freight to New York, quoted at 46c; No. 1 is quoted at 54c east. The quotations middle freights are No. 1 53c, No. 2 49c 3/4, No. 3 extra 47c and No. 3 45c.

Buckwheat—is steady at 40c, bid east and 48c bid middle freights. Rye—is steady at 49c and 49c middle freights.

Corn—is steady at 55 1/2c for Canada mixed and 56c for yellow, and now is quoted at 47c to 47 1/2c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 60 1/2c in car lots Toronto.

Oats—are in good demand and firm at 41c bid for No. 2 white east and 40c middle freights. Oatmeal—is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.60 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Pears—are steady at 73c east, 72 1/2c middle freights and 71 1/2c north and west.

PROVISIONS.

The demand continues active for all lines of hog product. New product is expected to come into stock shortly, but if dressed hogs continue at the present price there would be no effect upon the value of the product. The lumber camps have been taking considerable pork. It is likely they will get in all the venison possible to string out present supplies of hog product. Dressed hogs are commencing to offer in car lots, but prices are high, \$7.15 delivered at Toronto being asked. Probably \$7 would be paid for a few cars on the track here, but it is doubted if many cars would be taken even at that price.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.25; heavy mess, \$19.50. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons 11 1/2c, cases 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon 15c; hams, 13 1/2c to 14c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11 1/2c; backs, 12c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11 1/2c, tubs 11 1/2c and pails 11 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The best dairies are in good demand and the offerings are fair. The low grade and medium stuffs, however, which are offering too liberally still, are selling with difficulty, as low as 11c to 12c. We quote:

Creamery prints..... 19c to 20c do solids..... 18c to 20c Dairy, pound rolls..... 16c to 17c do large rolls..... 15c to 16c do tubs..... 16c to 20c do medium and low..... 11c to 12c Eggs—Demand continues good and the offerings also are liberal. Prices steady at 37c for the best selected, 18c to 14c for good lined, 11c for fresh splits and 9c for pickled splits.

Poultry—The market was well cleaned up on Saturday, and with the arrival of colder weather and improvement is expected. Turkeys at present sell at 8 1/2 to 9c per lb for the very best young birds. Geese are quoted at 5 1/2 to 6c; ducks at 50c to 75c, and chickens are firm at 40c to 50c for dressed, and 35c to 45c for live. This market is about 1c above 15c to 20c less than the prices given above.

Game—The demand for game is slow and the offerings are heavy. An improvement in the demand, however, is expected with the cold weather. The market is steady at \$1.00 per brace for canvas backs, 80c to \$1 for black and mallard, 60c to 65c for redheads, 40c to 45c for pintails, and bluebills, and 20c to 30c for butter balls, teal, and other small ducks.

Potatoes—are offering liberally. Cars of choice, sound potatoes on the track here are quoted at 48c to 50c, and cars containing rotted potatoes are quoted at 30c. Potatoes out of store here are quoted at 60c to 65c.

Baled Hay—Cars are more plentiful now and the hay is moving more freely. Offerings are therefore more numerous and the market is easier in tendency. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.

Baled Straw—is quiet. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.

(By Dawson Commission Co.) Poultry—After a week of low prices and depression, values have increased. Turkeys, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c; geese, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; ducks, 40 to 70c per pair; chickens, 35 to 60c per pair. If cool weather continues prices will remain firm and possibly advance.

Butter—Market steady for choice stuff but off-grades are hard to sell at all. Choice 1-lb rolls, 16 to 18c; large rolls and tubs, 15 to 17c. There is a large quantity of poor butter here offering at 12c per lb.

Eggs—Lined, 12 to 14c; doz., fresh, 15 to 17c; strictly new laid, 20 to 22c.

Apples—Receipts large, especially second grades. Fancy apples bring \$3.75 to \$4.25. No. 1 stock good, \$3.50 to \$3.75. No. 2 \$1 loss. There is a quantity of poor apples selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl. Toronto market has more than held its own this season, and large shippers say it has been better than any other market, even including Great Britain. Our shippers tell us we beat other markets easily \$1 per bbl.

Potatoes—Good stock selling at 45 to 50c per bag on track. There have been several cars showing rot that sold from 30 to 35c per bag, and were good sales considering condition. Onions—80c per bag or about 1c per lb.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—The receipts at the Western cattle yards to-day were all told 50 carloads, comprising 900 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs and a few calves and cows. Trade was easy to-day at generally unchanged prices, with a downward tendency for shipping cattle.

There was a light demand for export cattle to-day and the market was of a poor quality and the average was from 4 to 4 1/2c per lb.

We had no quotable change in butcher cattle; the best stuff sold from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, with occasional very eighth more for something very choice. The ordinary and inferior stuff the trade was slow and prices weak.

Stockers, feeders, and milch cows were unchanged and steady. Sheep and lambs were firmer, and advanced from five to ten cents per cwt.

Hogs are fairly steady at the decline of last week. The best price for "singers" is 5 1/2c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 5 1/2c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs. Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.....	\$4.00 \$4.50
Butchers, choice.....	3.50 4.40
Butchers, ordinary.....	3.25 3.75
Butchers, good.....	2.75 3.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.00 3.30
Butcher sheep, each.....	2.00 3.00
Lambs, per cwt.....	3.00 3.35
Bucks, per cwt.....	2.00 3.50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.....	80.00 45.00
Calves, each.....	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.....	5.50 5.62 1/2
Light hogs, per cwt.....	0.00 5.37 1/2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	0.00 5.37 1/2
Sows, per cwt.....	3.25 3.75
Stags, per cwt.....	0.00 2.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 12.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; spring, No. 1 northern, 77 1/2c; winter, No. 2 red, 77 1/2c. Corn 64c; No. 2 corn, 63 1/2c. No. 3 do, 62c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 do, 43 1/2c. Barley, fancy, 62c to 63c. Rye, No. 2, 57 1/2c. Canal freights firm.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 12.—Close—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign firm at an advance of 6d; English firm and rather dearer; corn, American and Danubian firm at an advance of 6d; flour, American, and English firm at an advance of 6d. Liverpool, Nov. 12.—Close—Spot Wheat firm; No. 1 standard California, 5s 10 1/2d to 5s 11d; No. 2 red winter, 5s 10d to 5s 11d; No. 1 northern spring, 5s 9d to 5s 11d; futures quiet; December, 5s 9 1/2d, March 5s 11d. Spot corn firm; old, 5s 2d to 5s 3d; futures firm; November, 5s 2 1/2d, December 5s 3 1/2d, March 5s 1 1/2d. Flour, 17s 9d to 18s. Antwerp, Nov. 12.—No. 2 red winter, 15 1/2d.

FIRE IN PUGWASH, N. S.

Twenty-Five Buildings Are Laid in Ashes.

A despatch from Pugwash, N. S., says:—Fire broke out in this lumbering town and shipping port on Sunday evening with disastrous results. The fire started in hay stored in the cellar of Elliott's block, it is supposed by spontaneous combustion where the hay was stored. The wind, blowing directly on the back of the building, fanned the blaze with terrific force. The fire was practically under control at midnight. But the wind was shifting and the sparks are threatening other parts of the town. The Palmerston bridge was threatened owing to a large pile of railway ties on fire, and the lumber on cars burns near. So quickly did the fire gain headway that Patrick Woodlock's family, living in the second storey of Elliott's block, only escaped in the clothes they had on.

About 25 buildings have been destroyed with all contents. The I. C. R. buildings, station, and freight houses were very much in danger. The loss will be at least \$35,000. The merchant community is insured by insurance, and most of the men burned out will be ruined.

LISBON'S WAR ON RATS.

Invasion of Rodents Checked Through Aid of the Bacillus.

A despatch from Lisbon says:—Lisbon has recently been subjected to an unprecedented invasion of rats. Cats and poison were powerless to check the invaders. At length the municipal doctors were commissioned to inoculate some rats with an infectious disease. A suitable virus, harmless to man, was found, a few rats captured and inoculated, and then let loose. The rats sickened and died with wonderful rapidity, and Lisbon is celebrating the conquest of the voracious rodent.

It is now proposed to use the virus on board ships where rats are known to be carriers of infection fatal to man—notably plague.

DUTY ON WHEAT.

London Times Would Make Concessions to Colonies.

A despatch from London says:—The heavy loss in consols on Tuesday last is traced mainly to the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Bristol on Monday when he warned the British people that the prolongation of the South African war must mean new loans accompanied by new taxation. It is generally expected that consols will go yet lower, though a rise is certain when the war is finished.

The Times, in a leading editorial, deprecates the idea that the Chancellor's speech is any due cause for alarm, but admits that the high price attained by consols a few years ago is not likely to be reached again. The article proceeds to argue that the present position is not intolerable, though regrettable is not intolerable. It recalls the taxation in 1866, when heavy tea and sugar duties were imposed, and when a duty of a shilling a quarter was placed on imported corn, and yet the nation at that time did not complain of over-taxation. This exordium serves as an introduction of the real object of the long editorial, which is the advocacy of the reimposition of the shilling duty on imported wheat, "which Sir Robert Lowe threw away in a fit of economic petulance, and which would not be felt."

The Times does not venture to give complete support to a letter which it publishes in the same issue from Sir Bernhard Samuelson, an old Liberal and free trader, but draws attention to it, and is evidently inclined to view its argument favorably. Sir Bernhard Samuelson declares outright in favor of tariff for revenue, and argues that it has served well in Germany ever since Bismarck introduced it. He suggests a general duty of ten per cent. on imported manufactures, and 7 1/2 per cent. on articles of food and drink which are now exempt from taxation, while raw materials should be left untouched.

"No doubt," says the Times, "under arrangements of this kind it would be easier to make compact and concessions in dealing with colonies and foreign countries, and the reasons in favor of such a system are greatly strengthened by the development in modern policy of trusts, which possesses the power of flooding the British market, for a time at least, with goods which are sold below cost price in order to cheapen production and maintain remunerative trade in their home markets."

CROPS OF ONTARIO.

Estimates Made of the Yield by Correspondents.

The Ontario Agriculture Department has prepared a bulletin giving an estimate of the crops for the province. Following are the figures of the yields of various grains:—Fall wheat, 16,017,029 bushels, or 17.4 per acre; spring wheat, 5,498,751 bushels, or 15.4 per acre; barley, 16,761,076 bushels or 26.3 per acre; oats, 78,384,490 bushels, or 32.5 per acre; rye, 2,547,313 bushels, or 10.7 per acre; buckwheat, 1,757,071 bushels, or 19.9 per acre; beans 824,122 bushels, or 15.4 per acre; potatoes, 18,116,637 bushels, or 18 per acre; corn, 24,838,105 bushels, or 77 per acre; corn for silo and fodder, green, 2,559,514 tons, or 11.93 per acre; hay and clover, 4,682,317 tons, or 1.31 per acre.

According to the correspondents, there has been a scarcity of farm labor, owing to the many departures of the Manitoba harvest excursion, and the good wages paid by lumbermen. Domestic help was also found to be scarce.

Because of the ravages of the Hessian fly, there was a general decrease in the fall wheat acreage. Both barley and oats were below the mark, while the yield of rye was fair. Corn was a good crop, the season being favorable. Sugar beets are reported upon favorably as a general rule. It was a good year for dairying.

DAIRY EXPORTS.

Cheese Shipments Decreased 236,122 Boxes.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The shipments of cheese from Canada this year up to October 31st reached a total of 1,744,362 boxes, as against 1,980,484 boxes for the same period last year, a difference of 236,122 boxes. The shipments of butter from Canada this year total 374,579 boxes, or an increase of 126,047 over last year. The decrease in the exports of cheese represents about 188,913,600 pounds of milk, while the increase in the exports of butter is equal to 180,993,600 pounds of milk. It is evident, therefore, that there is no falling off in the dairy industry. The total shortage is equal to about 10,000 boxes of cheese, a difference which may be easily rectified for by that quantity being in store.

SOMETHING ROTTEN.

Among the German People—Immortality Increasing.

A despatch from Berlin says:—At a conference of German associations for combating immortality, held in Leipzig, the speakers all seemed unanimous in believing that Germany is rapidly growing more immoral. Dr. Stocker, the well-known ex-court chaplain, said that during the last eight years crimes against morality have doubled, rising from 7,400 in 1890 to 14,800 in 1898. During the same period, however, and rape also increases at an alarming rate. He stated that in Cologne and Aachen 43 persons were caught last year, imprisoned for having been guilty of immorality. Summing up, he declared that such a state of affairs existed that there must be something rotten among the people.

ORDER HAS BEEN PLACED.

Alberta to Supply Half a Million Bushels of Oats.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned on Monday on a visit to the district of Alberta, where he placed the order from the War Office for half a million bushels of oats for shipment to South Africa. The price contracted for is 27c per bushel, f.o.b. at all railway stations between Edmonton and Calgary, with a guarantee that the farmer shall receive not less than 24c per bushel for oats up to the standard asked for. This leaves three cents to the dealer for cleaning and handling.

Prof. Robertson says that the crop of oats in Alberta is an excellent one. The weather for harvesting, threshing and cleaning has been good, so that the crop is in good condition. This purchase by the Home authorities furnishes a market for the farmers of Alberta, which otherwise they would not have had, as owing to the long haul it would not have been possible for them to have sold small lots to advantage. The oats will be accumulated at Calgary and then sent off in train loads to Montreal, where they will be re-cleaned, clipped and bagged, and then despatched to St. John for shipment to South Africa. Contracts have been made with the department, or half of the Imperial authorities for 15,000 additional tons of hay, to be sent out in the month of December, and the oats will be despatched to South Africa on the hay steamers. The entire shipment will be away by January 10th at the latest.

SULTAN YIELDS.

Only Question of Formal Execution to be Settled.

A despatch from Paris says:—France has secured a complete triumph in the Turkish dispute. The Foreign Office on Friday morning received advice announcing that the Sultan had yielded to the entire demands formulated by the French Government, and only the question of form regarding the execution of the engagements remains to be settled. This may be done within the next twenty-four hours, or at the latest in two or three days. Then Admiral Caillaud will relinquish his occupation of the Island of Mitylene.

An official note was issued at one p.m. on Friday to the effect that the Porte had decided to yield to all the demands of France, and that as soon as the Sultan had issued an irade ratifying the decision, the French squadron will leave Mitylene. The Temps prints a despatch from Constantinople which says that the Sultan in accepting the French demands authorizes:

Firstly, the working of the French schools, hitherto unrecognized. Secondly, the religious officials the existence of the religious and hospital institutions already founded, and accords them Customs immunity and exemption from certain taxes. Thirdly, he authorizes the reconstruction of the schools and hospital institutions already founded and destroyed at the time of the Armenian troubles, of which a detailed list is attached to the French note. Toward Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has announced that the recognition of the Chaldean Patriarch demanded by France, has already been accorded.

IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE.

Woman Inoculated With Tuberculosis from a Cow.

A despatch from New York says:—A young woman has just been inoculated with virus from a cow suffering with tuberculosis, by Dr. George D. Barney, of Third Street, Brooklyn. The solution of bovine tuberculosis was injected on each side of the woman's neck, just above the clavicle, the quantity of the injection being about one and a half drams. The woman was Miss Emma H. King, of Brooklyn. She offered to submit to this experiment, it is said, in order that the medical profession might know whether Prof. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis bacilli cannot infect human beings was correct. The cow from which the virus was taken was inoculated with virus of a consumptive person some time ago by Dr. Barney. Dr. Barney said he was also anxious to prove that persons suffering from consumption in its early stages can be cured by the inhalation of a compound of the phlegm group.

King, being stricken with consumption as a result of the inhalation treatment.

83 KILLED, 213 WOUNDED.

Casualties in Attack on Col. Benson's Column.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office publishes additional casualties in the attack on Col. Benson's rear guard at Brakenlaagte, bringing the totals up to 83 officers and men killed, and 213 wounded. The list includes the Lieut.-Col. Doran, who was severely wounded.

WILL WEAR THE KOHINOOR.

Famous Diamond Will Deck Queen Alexandra.

A despatch from London says:—It is stated that King Edward has ordered that the Crown to be worn by Queen Alexandra at the coronation next June shall contain the famous Kohinoor diamond.

EUT ON WAR FOOTING.

Squadrons and Militia to Mobilize at Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax says:—All the ships of the North American and West India Squadron, and militia and regulars are to mobilize in Halifax next spring. Maxims have been provided for the militia here and the prison will be put on a war footing.

DEATH OF LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Career of China's Grand Old Man Ended.

A despatch from Peking says:—Li-Hung-Chang died at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. The courtyard of the Yamen is filled with life-sized paper horses and chairs with coolie bearers, which his friends are sending in accordance with the Chinese custom, to be buried in order to carry his soul to heaven. Several of the Ministers of the powers have called to express sympathy.

The Chinese officials are somewhat uneasy concerning the effect his death will have on the populace, and to guard against a possible anti-foreign demonstration the Chinese generals have disposed their troops about the city in such a way as to command the situation. Trouble, however, is extremely improbable. The wife of Earl Li and his two sons and daughter were with him. They are greatly distressed. Chinese officials through the Yamen. Telegrams have been sent summoning Prince Ching, who is now on his way to meet the court, and Chou-Fu, Provincial Treasurer from Pao-tai-Fu. The former will assume the general charge of Governmental affairs, and the latter will act as Governor of Chi-Li until Li-Hung-Chang's successor in that office, who will probably be Yuan-Shi-Kai, is appointed.

Dr. Coleman, an American, who is one of the physicians attending Earl Li, told the correspondent of the Associated Press that, when he was called to act with Dr. Velde, of the German Legation, Nov. 1, he found the patient very weak from a severe hemorrhage, due to ulceration of the stomach.

"The hemorrhage was readily controlled," said Dr. Coleman, "but owing to the underlying condition of chronic gastritis, with persistent nausea, only the mildest liquid food could be digested. Wednesday he was cheerful and without pain, but at 2 o'clock Thursday morning he became unconscious, and was no longer able to get rid of the collection of mucus which he had been freely expectorating. Death was expected owing to the symptoms supervening upon gradual carbonic acid gas poisoning."

Throughout the evening digitalis was frequently administered. Earl Li's persistent refusal to refrain from attending to Government business aggravated his malady, while the refusal of the family to permit certain medical practice for relieving the stomach contributed to hasten the end.

DUKE'S TOUR SUMMED UP.

H. R. H. Heard 540 Addresses and Made 100 Speeches.

A despatch from London says:—The correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing to his paper from St. John's, Newfoundland, where the Duke and Duchess have just concluded their tour, says:—"The Duke and Duchess have now completed their Imperial pilgrimage. For two hundred and fifteen days they have wandered over the Empire which it will be their destiny to rule. Since leaving Portsmouth on March 16 they have travelled fifty thousand miles by sea and land, or more than the distance around the globe. Not once have they set foot on alien soil. Only on two occasions have they touched at ports not British—at St. Vincent, which is Portuguese, and at Port Said, which, nominally at least, is not part of the Empire. They have spent forty-six days in Australia, five in Tasmania, sixteen in New Zealand, thirty-five in Canada, and two in Newfoundland. They have received five hundred and forty addresses from men and women of many races, creeds, and languages—Chinese, Maltese, Singapore, Malays, Japanese, Kafirs, Zulus, natives of the East Indies, American Indians, and people of British, French and German origin. The Duke has made hundred speeches in reply, and in every one of them he has displayed not merely tact and knowledge, but the statesmanship and the command of simple and concise language that are among the qualifications of a ruler."

A BIG REVENUE.

Manitoba's Crown Lands Income Is Now More Than \$90,000.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 7.—In presenting the estimates for the current year the Provincial Government reckoned on an income of \$90,000 from the Land Department, including the amount due from the Dominion Government on account of timber dues collected and not credited to this province. So great has been the prosperity of the country, however, that the \$90,000 mark has already been passed notwithstanding no settlement of the timber lands account has been reached.

Last year the total revenue from lands amounted to \$63,000, with expenses \$21,000, leaving a net profit of \$42,000. This year the expenses will probably be less by \$21,000, as that amount was paid last year on outstanding survey fees. It may be estimated, therefore, that the provincial land revenue this year produces net revenue, after all charges have been met, of at least \$70,000. In addition there will be the amount, whatever it may be, of the refund from Federal authorities on timber dues.

POLICE INVESTIGATING.

Affairs of a Montreal Produce Firm Being Looked Into.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The police are investigating the affairs of the Canadian Produce Exchange, which is said to have victimized a large number of farmers and others in Ontario and Quebec. The office, at 6-Bonsecours street, is closed, and the two principals, N. F. Jadoski and M. C. Leonard, are not to be found. Produce sent from the firm was not paid for, so it is alleged.

MAY REBUILD CHURCHES.

Porte Has Yielded in Matter to Demands of France.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Porte has yielded still further to the French demands, and has notified N. Hapst, Counsellor of the French Embassy, that the authority is granted to France to rebuild or re-erect sixteen churches, convents, and other institutions situated in different villages.

11,000,000 VISITORS.

Surplus of \$400,000 Is Expected From Glasgow Exhibition.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—The Glasgow Exhibition, which has been open 103 days, closed on Saturday night. There have been over 11,000,000 visitors. The daily attendance was 68,625, and the daily receipts \$1,009. It is expected that there will be a surplus of \$280,000. The aggregate attendance has been nearly double that of all previous exhibitions, and the gross receipts were largely in excess of those of 1888. There will be a handsome surplus at the disposal of the Town Corporation when all the expenses have been met. There has been no sacrifice of Scotch principles for the gates have been closed every Sunday. The business management has been excellent, and the most progressive municipality of the United Kingdom has profited in many ways by its enterprise. One secret of its financial success has been the pains taken to make Glasgow the meeting-place of scores of conventions and representative bodies during the summer and autumn.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO.

Disease Is Still in Fourteen Municipalities.

A despatch from Toronto says:—At present there is smallpox in fourteen municipalities throughout the province, but Dr. Bryce, the Provincial Health Officer, says that he does not know how many cases there are. The outbreak at Brockville has been cleaned up, while in Waterloo and Oxford counties the disease has been all cleaned up. Instructions were sent on Thursday to the police magistrates of smallpox to take care of the many smallpox from Webbwood. Dr. Hodgkins, the newly appointed smallpox inspector, will go up there shortly and decide who is to pay for the keep of the man, who has been isolated in a tent.

The Ontario Government has appointed Dr. G. A. Hoots to have acted throughout all the smallpox outbreaks in the province during the past twelve years, to a position on the regular staff of the provincial department. He will see that the laws are enforced in the sparsely settled districts.

TO TEACH BOER CHILDREN

British Authorities Advertise for Teachers.

A despatch from London says:—Following the recent outcry against the treatment of the children in the South African concentration camps comes an advertisement inserted by the Board of Education in Thursday morning's papers, for female teachers to go to the camps in order to teach the children the simple rudiments of reading and singing. Why should the children be taught singing? the pro-Boers will ask, in view of the reports of sickness and death among them. A correspondent of the Times, however, asserts that the mortality among Boer children is always shockingly high. He says the Boers frequently have families of twenty, half of whom die young.

FIGHTING MAC.

Given a Reception Fitting That of a Duke.

A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says:—Sir Hector Macdonald's reception by the populace at Dunedin was almost equal in warmth to that of the Duke of Cornwall and York. The Highland Rifles unhorsed his carriage, attached ropes to it, and drew it through the streets and enthusiastic cheering from the crowds assembled.

Speaking in the evening, General Macdonald said that the colonies had voluntarily joined forces with the Mother Land, and they must face the responsibility that an enemy would attack them in the event of war with Great Britain. "Now, when the war was over, our dear veins, was the time to turn ourselves into a martial nation."

THREE FULL BANDOLIERS.

Boers Are Well Supplied With Ammunition.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A Yeoman has arrived here, who, with three others, was captured by Commandant Pyper in the Midlands a fortnight ago. The Boers are well supplied, have plenty to eat, and are armed with Metford and Enfield rifles. Almost all of them carry three full bandoliers. Their horses are in good condition. Their prisoners were well treated when they were released the day after their capture.

WHAT THE YUKON NEEDS.

A System of Storing the Water Supply Advocated.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. Joseph McGillivray, known as the Klondike's Grand Old Man, who is in Ottawa on route to England, says the great need of the Yukon is a system of storing and keeping a water supply. Since the moss and timber have been removed in the Yukon the winter snow melts and flows away before any considerable progress is made in the mining. Mr. McGillivray thinks the government should take steps to evolve methods of controlling the water, as there is no material there to require water for one hundred years.

MAY REBUILD CHURCHES.

Porte Has Yielded in Matter

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

LIME AND PLASTER.

Lime and plaster are pretty much the same thing. Lime is simply the burnt limestone with which we are so familiar, known chemically as sulphate of lime, combined with sulphuric acid. It is known chemically as sulphate of lime. Both are useful in correcting acid soils, but lime is the better of the two. Plaster is more especially beneficial on heavy soils, but is also useful on light sandy soils. It is probable, however, that lime is as generally useful as plaster, and as it is cheaper should have a more free use.

All soils contain plant food, sometimes in large quantities. Now, this plant food is in such form that water alone will not dissolve it. It happens that plant food (that is, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid) must be soluble in water before it is available to the plant. Therefore, it matters little how rich a soil may be in plant food elements, it may fail to produce paying crops simply because the plants cannot reach this food. Lime and plaster have long been used to make the soil plant food soluble and available, and with great success, but there always comes a time when such applications

NO LONGER GIVE RESULTS. This is because all the plant food capable of being released by the lime or plaster has been made soluble, and also has been used by growing plants. It has been taken from the soil in the shape of crops.

When soils fail to give us crops, supposing the weather conditions have not been markedly irregular, there is always some very good reason. If the fault lies in improper tillage the trouble is easily corrected, but as a matter of fact the best tillage farms show this trouble. Manures were first used because it was discovered, practically accidentally, that they increased the yield. This improvement we now know to be due simply to the plant food contained in the manure. It is evident that the soil was lacking in enough plant food to grow full crops else the manure would not have increased the yield. Lime and plaster both give similar results in increasing yields, but they do so by hastening the solubility of plant food already present in the soil. Manures supply plant food in addition to what the soil naturally contains, and though the amount of soil plant food made available each year may be short of what is needed for a full crop, the manure supplies the deficit, and the shortage and full crops are restored.

The next stage we reach is the gradual failure of crops even with the manure application—all farmers are only too familiar with this stage. The cause is the gradual reduction in the yearly supply of available

SOIL PLANT FOOD.

until the point is reached where the usual manure application does not supply plant food enough to make the shortage good. The remedy is, of course, more manure, but how few farmers have more manure. It was this demand that introduced to agriculture the enormous business in "artificial" manures, that is, fertilizers. After all the manure produced economically on the farm is used and also supplemented by application of fertilizers or chemicals, and crops again commence to fall off, the shortage in plant food becomes more pressing and more fertilizer must be used. Lime or plaster at this stage are of very little value, except for their physical action on soils.

It may be asked will this increasing demand on the part of the soil for plant food ever be met in full. When farmers return to the soil all the plant food they take off in crops, making allowance for natural losses through drainage, etc., yields will no longer fall off. It is not easy to say just how much plant food is needed, and how much of each of the four elements should be used, but the chemical analyses of crops are a good guide, and these may be obtained from any experimental farm. They form very interesting reading for the thinking farmer, and the unthinking farmer will soon or later find it necessary to "hire himself out."

THE CHESHIRE PIG.

The Cheshire is a good-sized, long-bodied white hog, writes Mr. E. W. Davis. Some people like the long, long, white short. The head in proportion to length of body is as short as that of any breed. When slaughtered for market the head weighs less in proportion than that of any other hog, as there is very little meat on the head. The quality of Cheshire is that it gives a large proportion of lean meat. Put a Cheshire and a pig of another breed into the same pen, feed them in same trough and when the two pigs are butchered the Cheshire will have a larger proportion of lean meat than any other. This makes them pre-eminent the pig for market purposes. When Cheshires are well known they bring high prices than other hogs. The larger proportion of lean meat explains a fact that according to appearance, Cheshires, when alive, weigh more than other hogs. A stockman says: "I find that buyers are not so keen to guess the weight of Cheshires as of other breeds. One lot of 12 calls I offered at \$22 lbs. each. The buyers thought they would not weigh as \$30. They averaged 300. Another lot of 25 calls I offered at 150 lbs. a piece. They weighed 165. I have seen a few kinds and while I see other Cheshires white, Poles, Chinas, Berkshires and Cheshires mixed in lots of 25 to 75, the Cheshires outgrow and outweight all others." The quality of the flesh is also excellent. The fat is firm. The bones are small and very hard. I have often heard the remark from "nooks and crannies,"

do not see how such small bones hold up such big pigs." One characteristic of the breed is a peculiarly quiet disposition. I have many times known children to get into a pen and play with the little pigs. The best weights that I can vouch for are as follows: A litter of seven, killed when nine months and one day old averaged dressed weight 400 lbs. One pig from a litter from which I shipped the others was castrated and fattened. He was butchered when eight months and 14 days old, and dressed 416 lbs. I do not claim that Cheshires will, by any means, average such weight. I give the above as the best weight I know, when grown under the best conditions.

LOTS OVER STABLES.

Lofts were very frequently placed over stables as convenient receptacles for storing hay, etc., with openings in the floor over the overhead racks below, through which the hay was lowered into them. This plan cannot be recommended, hay, etc., becoming tainted by the emanations rising from below, and men are also rather apt to overload the racks to save going up to the racks frequently, and waste results. In such cases ventilating shafts of wood or zinc should be run through from the stable to the roof, at distances of, say, twelve feet apart, capped on the ridge by zinc ventilators, of which there are many patterns on the market.

The openings in the floor over the hayracks should be boarded up, and a lin formed in one corner of the stable, with a door at the foot, through which a good supply of hay may be lowered at a time, and carried, when required, to the stalls. It would be an improvement if the overhead racks were done away with, and racks of half the width of the stall put in on a level with the mangers. The existing racks can, of course, be used again, as only half the length of racks and mangers would then be required, those now wanted in the stable might come in handy for a cattle shed or field shelter. If the stable is very dark, as many old ones are, some means should be provided of admitting plenty of light, as nothing helps to propagate disease more than darkness, and the dirt which generally accompanies it. As good and cheap a way as any is to put a few glass plates in the roof, where there will be no risk of glass being broken, as in windows, and no extra woodwork to paint.

PHENOMENAL MEMORIES.

Scientists Who Could Recall Names of 25,000 Plants.

Many of the greatest men have had phenomenal memories. Caesar knew the names of thousands of soldiers in his legions. A modern man of science often has a prodigious memory for special terminology. Professor Asa Gray could at once recall the names of something like 25,000 plants; Professor Theodore Gill could do the same for fishes. Our memory for mere words is in itself much more extensive than generally admitted. The average well-to-do child of two years of age has a vocabulary of some 500 words, and its father may have the command of 20,000 more. The 10,000 verses of the Rig-Veda have for 3,000 years been accurately preserved in the memories of the Brahmins. Not one Brahmin, though thousands, can today recite it, word for word. Thousands of Mohammedans, likewise, know the Koran by heart, as all learned Chinese know their classical books. The chiefs of Polynesia can, and do, repeat hundreds of thousands of words in their genealogical—telling days and even weeks for the recital.

Hundreds of pianists can play all, and many days, by memory. Chess players have a visualizing memory, while arithmetical prodigies may have any one of the three or a combination of all.

A BIG SWELL.

Of Sir William Harcourt the story is told that on one occasion when at the seaside he visited a man-of-war lying off the Hampshire coast. After visiting the ship's surgeon, and then the rough, the captain (an unusually small and dapper man) suggested that Sir William should sleep on board, and thoughtfully surrendered his own berth. Next morning, at the early hour when the captain usually rose, the servant, who knew nothing of the change of berth, brought a cup of coffee to the cabin door, and knocked once or twice without receiving an answer. Somewhat alarmed, the servant popped in his head and asked, "Do you want your coffee, sir?" "The only reply was in the nature of a growl, and the terrified sailor beheld a gigantic figure turning over under the bed clothes. Dropping the cup of coffee, the faithful servant rushed to the ship's surgeon, exclaiming, "For heaven's sake, sir, come to the captain at once! He's speechless, and swollen to ten times his natural size!"

KHEDIVE'S PRESENT.

During the recent visit of the Khedive to Constantinople, Sir Nicholas O'Connor gave a lunch in his honor. According to the Wiener Tagblatt, quoted by the London Daily Mail's correspondent, the Khedive sat next to Mrs. Barclay, wife of the next secretary of the Embassy, and it transpired that both were enthusiasts of the Wiener Tagblatt. The Khedive asked Mrs. Barclay if she would permit him to present her with a few stamps from his collection, and on the following day an aide-de-camp brought the lady the entire valuable collection of the Khedive.

WILLIE'S DILEMMA.

Mother—"Another time you must not interrupt me when I am talking to visitors, Willie." Willie—"But, mother, by the time you'd finished I should have forgotten what I wanted to say!"

About the ...House

PUMPKIN PIES.

Ischabod Crane is not alone in his fondness for the "most luxurious of pies." But, as times and cooks improve, a pumpkin pie with rich old-fashioned crisp crust and rich flavor is not often in evidence.

A good pumpkin pie should be half squash—a soleism worthy of Pat—but, nevertheless, true. It should be rich and golden in hue with a shade of red. But how to obtain it? One woman says, "cut your pumpkin in cubes and put in a saucepan with a cupful of nice molasses; place on the back of the range and let it cook until soft, but add no water, and it will be of the right consistency when done. Sift and add two eggs for each pie, ginger, salt and nutmeg to taste, milk and sugar until the mixture is sweet enough and thick enough for filling. Bake the crust first and then fill and bake again."

Eggs are high and there is yet another way to make a toothsome pie that will make a hungry man wish a second and even a third piece—if he doesn't say so.

Stew your pumpkin (half of which is equally as good) in water and mash with a wooden spoon until soft and smooth. Pour on it about half as much milk as it will need; set on the range and stir until it scalds. For an ordinary milkpan full of pumpkin ready for the pies, roll it in one of the other hands, a half cracker. Stir into the warm pumpkin and milk; add two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful ginger, the same of cinnamon, and one cupful of molasses. Stir well, and put it away in the refrigerator.

Now if you have more pumpkins than you can use, can them for spring. They will not come amiss. As your fruit cans get empty, pare and cut in dice a pumpkin. Cook it in water, with sugar enough to be real sweet, and seal up the can. After mixing and kneading quite hard. Don't choose too thick plates for these pies, nor too thin—just about medium. Then add milk again to your pumpkin, stirring until it is about the consistency of thick cream. Bake until done, and then bake awhile longer. They will be rich golden brown on top, and have a delicate flavor in which neither spice predominates.

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Our foremothers dried the pumpkin in slices, looking like new moons on poles by the kitchen fire, the same as dried apples. But this is a better way. Cook soft, sift on to fat baking pan, dry in the oven until it is quite dry. Break it up and put up in paper bags or jars as you please. It will keep as long as glue, which it now resembles. Soak in warm water or milk until it comes back to the resemblance of pumpkin, and make into pies.

Pumpkin sauce and pumpkin brown bread are quite dry. Break it up and put up in paper bags or jars as you please. It will keep as long as glue, which it now resembles. Soak in warm water or milk until it comes back to the resemblance of pumpkin, and make into pies.

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HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

How to make silver polish cloths, by a process probably allied to the "witch kloth" of the bazar. Get two ounces of powdered hartshorn and dissolve it in new milk milk. In the solution boil soft cloths for five minutes, drop into cold water, wring quickly, and dry before the fire. After the silver has been washed and wiped in its daily use, rub briskly with one of these cloths and a fine high polish is the result. This does not wear the silver as does the constant use of polishing powders.

Sometimes the fish and shell will cling to knives and forks after oily fish like salmon and mackerel has been served. Cut a lemon, rub them with it, and the disagreeable odor will vanish.

In washing paint, if any scouring powder is used, it should be applied on flannel, and it is then less liable to injure the paint.

To cook corned beef and salt hams so the meat will be tender and juicy, put over the fire in cold water and bring to a boil very slowly. Allow it to boil five minutes, skimp it, set on the back of the stove, where it will simmer very gently. When tender, let it cool in the water in which it was cooked. If part is to be eaten hot, send to the table; keep the rest in the pot, and when the meat is done put what remains back in the pot and let it cool.

Hygienists are insisting so much upon the greater healthfulness of bread that it is thoroughly baked that crusty loaves are in greater demand. Even the bakers are beginning to give loaves with more crust and less crumb, and the up-to-date housewife is beginning to demand bread in small pans, and prolongs the baking process. The series of loaves baked in the dripping pan is out of fashion and each loaf demands its own pan.

HANGING PICTURES.

Pictures should always be hung on the level of the eye and not strung up so high that one must crane the neck to see them, or so low that the furniture of the room is continually knocking against them. Gold twisted wire is used entirely, and the size is governed by the weight of the picture. Any good sized piece of picture should be hung with double wire, which is suspended from the picture moulding

and pass through the screw eyes at the back of the frame and up again to the picture moulding. Passing the wire behind the picture makes it more secure and also easier to regulate in height. Plain brass moulding hooks, two for each picture, should be used, their size also regulated by the weight of the picture. Chains are never used.

If there are a number of small pictures they should not be hung from the picture moulding. It is better to draw the wire right across the back of the picture from screw eye to screw eye and then hang them on small brass wall hooks or wire nails. Either of these methods will give little and small pictures count for more in this way.

WHEN FITTING SHOES.

"People would find less difficulty with ready-made shoes," says an experienced salesman, "if they would stand up to fit them on, instead of sitting down. Nine persons out of ten, particularly ladies, will sit in a comfortable chair while they are fitting a shoe, and it is with the greatest difficulty you can get them to stand for a few minutes, even after the shoe is fitted. Then, when they begin walking about, they wonder why the shoes are not so comfortable as they were at first trial. A woman's foot is considerably smaller when she sits in a chair than when she walks about. Exercise brings a larger quantity of blood into the feet, and they swell appreciably. The muscles also require certain spaces. In buying shoes this fact should be borne in mind."

SOME SIMPLE MEASURES.

TO IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH IN SPARE TIME.

Various Ways in Which You May Save a Doctor's Bill and Enjoy Life.

Most of our ailments are slight, and nearly all of them may be kept at a distance by very simple measures. Take chilblains.

These are due to sluggish circulation of the blood, causing congestion of the blood vessels. They are most common in a chilly morning, to have a few moments to spare, do not weaken your heart still further by the usual habit of lighting a cigarette; but raise one hand to the level of the nose, grasp it between the fingers and thumb of the other hand, and slowly and firmly squeeze the blood out from finger-tips to wrist. If you do this every morning and evening during the cold months, you will never have chilblains.

Do you suffer from sluggish liver? Most people do; and, in fact, this condition is the cause of half the evils we complain of. If you have a bare five minutes, and don't know how to spend.

it, you cannot turn it to better account than by giving your liver a leg-up, so to speak. Just press your hand heavily on the right side at the lower border of the ribs, and move it down slowly four or five inches. Do this a dozen or twenty times, and you will empty the full liver of its super-abundant contents. Not only does this manoeuvre relieve the liver, but it cures flatulency. It also cures cramp in the toe or calf, by removing acidity from the stomach.

Dyspepsia would be as rare as black roses if we devoted a portion of our spare time to preventing it. In nine cases out of ten dyspepsia is due to the food remaining too long in the stomach, fermenting, becoming acid, and causing painful inflammation. Instead of using drugs, which never effect a permanent cure, try the plan of assisting the stomach to get rid of its contents. Place your hand at the extreme edge of the left side, immediately under the ribs

SLIGHTLY OVERLAPPING THEM.

Then work it round to the right by pressing the fingers as hard as you can and drawing the hand towards them. Or stand with your hands extended in front. Then swing round to the right, throwing the arm forcibly back. Then swing to the left. Then to the right again.

When you have done this one hundred times in each direction, you will be greatly relieved. And if you practise it daily while waiting for breakfast and for dinner you will never experience the horrors of dyspepsia.

If you are punctual at your appointment, and the other party is late, do not fidget, but place your hand at the back of your neck where the hair joins it, and rub downwards. You will thus empty the glands, and prevent them from swelling and turning into boils. Put your fingers on the neck at the angles of the jaw, and draw them smartly downwards over the course of the jugular vein. You will remove the used-up blood from the brain, and make that organ feel light and clear. This will prevent fits of anger, and ward off apoplexy.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT WAY.

of utilizing spare moments is by taking deep inspirations. Stand with shoulders thrown back and take a deep breath every minute for five or six minutes. You will astonish every microbe of congestion by this little or ingenious, but may be inside, and they will probably take your deep breath inspirations as notice to quit. If you do this daily, you stand a good chance of escaping most lung diseases.

An admirable practice is that of taking a few minutes' nap whenever you get the chance. Observe your dog or your cat. He lies down twenty times a day, and gives his brain a rest. But the human brain is much more in need of occasional relaxation. Yet not one in a thousand permits it to be completely at rest from the time he gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night. Try this plan, and you will find that you are always fresh and fit for work.

If you have varicose veins, you are almost certain, some time, to be af-

flicted with incurable ulcers. Elastic stockings seem to hasten rather than retard the coming of

THESE CONSEQUENCES.

Try this plan and you may keep the ulcers away altogether. Whenever you have any spare time on your hands, sit down, and lift your foot on to a chair, or the table, or the mantelpiece. The blood will flow out of the turgid veins, and give you immense relief. By friction from the heel upwards you can encourage the return of the blood to the heart, as well as give tone to the feeble veins. When this opportunity does not offer for curing your varicose veins, attend to your nose. The nose is not only the seat of cold in the head, but, as one becomes older, it grows rather ill-looking through chronic congestion. Now, you can ward off colds in the head, you can cure them when they come on, and you can preserve the youthful appearance of the nose if you will devote a few spare moments to it every day.

All you have to do is to grasp the tip between thumb and forefinger, and massage the nose upwards to the root. This operation empties the nose of used-up blood, and allows fresh blood to flow in. The consequence is that the nose is always in a healthy condition, and quite a match for the countless cold microbes you breathe into it. And its shape is decidedly

IMPROVED AS WELL.

You could have teeth as white as snow if you cared to attend to them occasionally. Carry a piece of myrrh in your pocket, and when you are doing nothing else, polish your teeth with it. The brushing once or twice a day is very useful, but it is the frequent cleaning that tells. Why do the teeth become discolored and carious? Because the food which sticks to them decomposes and becomes acid. But this cannot occur if you polish them a dozen times a day. It seems troublesome, but freedom from toothache, and avoidance of the dentist, are an ample recompense.

You have a weak heart you can strengthen it. In odd moments run upstairs. First do it once, slowly. Later on, twice or more, quickly; and gradually increase the exercise until you can run up and down half a dozen times without becoming breathless. You will soon have a heart as strong as a horse's. Spare your eyes ever tired and painful? They ought to be, for you do not spare them. They require rest as much as any other

PART OF THE BODY.

and if you don't give it to them they will wear out too fast. You could preserve your sight to the last days of your life by closing them when you have no use for them. Talking with a friend, listening to music at a concert, or to a sermon at church, close your eyes. They will be deeply grateful for the attention.

You could probably prevent your hair from falling, or turning grey, if you began early enough in life. The hair falls out for want of a sufficient supply of blood to the roots. Your hat is partly the cause of this deficiency. Now, whenever you have a few minutes off, remove your hat, and rub your head vigorously. This is far more effective than all the hair-washes in the market. If you do it habitually you will never be bald.

Any part of the body is the better for occasional friction. Rheumatism which comes to most of us sooner or later, could be entirely prevented by rubbing the joints. Do the shoulders one day, the wrists another day, the knees a third.

SIZE OF ICEBERGS.

When an iceberg towers 200 or 300 feet above the sea, it means that at least one-eighth of its tremendous bulk is exposed. A berg which rises 200 feet above the Atlantic has a bulk of 1,400 feet under the sea. Captains give icebergs all the room they desire as a collision would be as fatal as striking solid rock. Their proximity is generally indicated by a cooling of the atmosphere, and the sea, but if the steamer and the wind are both approaching the berg during the night or in thick weather, the danger may not be seen until too late. As these icebergs travel south, their natural tendency is to melt, and this causes them to break out a great many smaller bergs. The motion of the sea knocks broken pieces against each other, which may be heard for a considerable distance. Icebergs often assume odd shapes. One recently reported by a skipper was formed exactly like a church. The enormous bulk formed the body of the church, while a spire of ice rose in the air to form the steeple on the front of the frozen edifice. An indentation seemed to form a main entrance.

WANTED A SHOW.

There was a hatless man covered with mud standing at the corner of the street the other day, and there were a policeman and thirty persons surrounding him, and as the mud scraped at the mud on his legs the policeman said:

"Well, you see, you ought to have been more careful."

"But I was careful," protested the victim.

"Then how did you happen to get covered over?"

"Why, it was this way. As I was crossing the street a bike was coming along from one direction and a horseless carriage from another. I stepped on to the corner to see a man waiting to dun me for \$2.50 I had borrowed. There were three things to dodge at once, and the first I knew the bike hit me on the side, the horseless carriage on the other, and the man yelled at me that he'd sue me before night. If I didn't square up, hang it all, a fellow ought to have some sort of a show, oughtn't he?"

The oldest royal dynasty in the world is that of Japan, which goes back unbroken 2,600 years.

THEY COMMANDED ARMIES ORGANIZED REBELLION.

INSTANCES IN WHICH BOYS A YOUTH OF SIXTEEN SOWED THE SEEDS OF A UNITED ITALY MOVEMENT.

The story, telegraphed to Brzezina from Pretoria, that one of the Cape mandos now operating in Cape Colony is being led by Andreas Meyers, a lad of only sixteen, may or may not be true. It is certain, however, that children fully as young have played equally as prominent a part in former wars.

Carlo Vella, for instance, the stormy petrel of the Garibaldian revolution, was barely sixteen, when, in the summer of 1859, he raised the people of Ferrara, proclaimed a free and united Italy, and set out to march on Rome. He was taken prisoner and shot, and his following dispersed, but he sowed the seeds of a movement which culminated soon afterwards in the triumph of the cause he had so deeply at heart.

Then again, there was the similar gallant action of May 1861, when, at Stamakati, the fifteen-year-old Cretan patriot, to shake off the Turkish rule. Gathering round him a band of youthful mountaineers as brave and as hardy as himself, he for months defied successfully the entire Turkish army. He was taken prisoner, but he was released at length, however, he was besieged in the monastery of Arkadi; and, in order to avoid capture, blew it, himself, and his followers into the air.

Although some accounts place the age of the fisher-lad Masaniello, who, in 1677, led the Neapolitans to victory against their Spanish oppressors at twenty-four, there is little real doubt but that he was a much younger man, probably not more than seventeen or at the most eighteen, years old. This is partly proved by the fact that it was his participation in a boyish game, which led to the uprising. On the feast of St. Maria del Carmine, it was (and is) customary for the youth of Naples, to build a sort of miniature castle, which was defended by one body of lads armed with sticks and

ATTACKED BY ANOTHER.

Masaniello was chosen the leader of one of these parties, and seized the opportunity to raise the cry of "down with the Spaniards." The cry was eagerly taken up by a populace already seething with discontent. In a few days Masaniello found himself at the head of an army of 150,000 men; while an incredible number of women, armed like Amazons, also obeyed his orders.

The leader of the big insurrection directed against the French in Sicily and known to this day as the "Sicilian Vespers," was a youth of between seventeen and eighteen, whose sweetheart had been insulted by a French soldier. He strangled the ruffian with his bare hands—the Sicilians and then for a time he led his army under pain of death—and rushed through the streets of Palermo excitedly calling on the citizens to rise against their oppressors. This they immediately did, and to such good purpose that by evening not a single one of the hated race was left alive within the city walls. The youth himself at the head of a hastily organized force, armed with the weapons looted from their dead enemies, the instigator of the revolt stormed in rapid succession Coniglio, Carini, Mazaro, Marsala, and several other places of lesser note, everywhere placing British forces to flight, sword and confining their arms and possessions. It is said that some 28,000 Frenchmen perished in this terrible uprising.

After the disastrous battle of Almansa (Spain), where, for almost the first time in history, a large and well-equipped British force was totally routed in a fair fight, some four thousand men retired northwards to the hills. So terrible had been the loss of officers, however, that only one, a sixteen-year-old ensign named Hunt, was left unscathed to take over the command.

HE DID HIS BEST.

and was assisted by several old non-commissioned officers. Nevertheless, not more than 50 per cent. of his command reached their objective, Valencia. Of the rest, hundreds perished of starvation, many were killed by the armed guerrillas who swarmed on the rear, and not a few deserted and settled among the people of the country, whose leaders, so it is said, may be found to this day.

Undoubtedly, however, the most remarkable instance of boys commanding armies is furnished by that pathetic and avowed tragedy known to history as the children's Crusade. Here, not only the leaders, but the rank and file were children. None, but innocent hands, it was argued, could successfully undertake the conquest of the Holy City.

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DEPTHS DIVERS CAN WORK AT.

Submarine divers have not yet succeeded in reaching 200 feet below the surface with all the advantage of armor, air supply, and weights to sink them. The effort has been made to reach a wreck at 240 ft. of water. The accounts state that at 130 ft. the diver began to experience serious trouble. At 200 ft., after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness and was hauled up. Divers cannot work much below 100 ft.

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The time for shipping Dressed Poultry is at hand. We want all we can get. This Poultry for shipping must be well fatted. Starve until crop is clean, don't draw, pick bodies clean and dry leaving head and wing and tail feathers, don't scald.

We are taking Chicks this week, Wednesday and Fridays, and Turkeys, Ducks and Chicks next week on same days of week. Geese later on.

Price at present is 5¢. for Chicks, 4¢. for Old Fowls, 6c. for Ducks, 8c. for Turkeys.

We want your Dried Apples and Fresh Eggs also, at highest market price.

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We are showing a splendid display of Stoves and Ranges, and offer a choice of the best makes, as follows:—

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The "Herald Jewel."

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We have an old and established Stove Trade, and you can save money by giving us a call if you intend purchasing.

Furnace Work, General Jobbing and Repairing a specialty.

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Northeast quarter of Lot 19 in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, containing 50 acres, more or less. Frame House, Drive House, good frame Barn, and Orchard. In good state of cultivation. Will sell cheap. For particulars apply to
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Hickson P.O.,
Grenville Co., Ont.
or to BYRON LOTT, Anson P.O.

FOR SALE

100 acres, being Lot No. 18, 9th Concession of Sidney.
FRANCIS SCOTT.

Notice to Farmers.

All parties having wheat on shares from D. Utman will please return the part due Mr. Utman to his barn at Stirling, on Friday and Saturdays of each week.
All parties having Blue Stem Wheat for sale are hereby notified that I will buy all fit for seed, after Jan. 1st, 1902.
D. UTMAN.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1903, \$1.00

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,

STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.
GOING EAST. Mail & Ex. 3:43 p.m. Accom. 4:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sine Creamery has commenced operations for the season. In connection with it there is a separating station at Central cheese factory.

A match game of football between a local team and the Belleville Business College, will take place at Victoria Park Saturday afternoon. Ball faced at 2 o'clock.

Going together, cold weather and Fred. Ward's Underwear. Ask to see our 60c. suits.

The Rev. J. J. Rice, of Belleville, formerly pastor of the Methodist church here, will preach Missionary sermons in the Methodist church, Stirling, and at Carmel on Sunday November 24th.

A special feature of the Concert on Friday evening, Nov. 15th, will be cinematograph views, or moving pictures of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the inspection of the Guards and Grand Military Review, the Presentation of Medals to South African Veterans, Arrival of Royal Party at Montreal, and a number of other views.

The shops were not closed here on the King's birthday. A number honored the day by displaying flags. Nov. 9th will be kept as a holiday next year beyond a doubt, as it falls on Sunday.

Boys' and Men's Woolen Mitts at Ward's. The annual plowing match under the auspices of the Central Ontario Plowmen's Association will be held this year on the farm of Mr. J. A. Stewart, Sr., lot 26, con. 5, Seymour, on Tuesday next, Nov. 19th.

Miss La Dell delighted and thrilled her hearers, and it was with reluctance that she was allowed to go.—Hamilton Spectator.

Miss La Dell will appear in the Music Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 15th.

There was a very fair attendance at the public meeting held under the auspices of Court Graham, No. 1266, I. O. F., in the Music Hall on Thursday evening last. Excellent addresses were given by Rev. Alex. McGillivray, P.H. C.R., and other leading men of the order, interspersed with humorous and patriotic songs.

35 dozen Mufflers, all styles, at Fred. Ward's, 15c. to \$2.00.

Don't forget to reserve Friday evening, the 22nd, for the Oyster Supper and Concert to be given by Ye Men of Glenagarry, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. See posters. Supper will be served from 7 o'clock to 8. Concert commences at 8.15 in Music Hall. Admission 25c., children under 12, 15c.

Miss Flanagan earned the rounds of applause that she received. The numbers rendered by her were quite as well done as anything she has yet sung in Toronto, and that is saying a great deal. Miss Flanagan has a grand future before her.—Toronto Evening Globe, March 19th, 1901.

Miss Flanagan will appear in the Music Hall on Friday eve., Nov. 15th.

There was a large gathering of Orangemen and their friends at Crookston on Nov. 5th, at the opening of the new Parish Hall recently erected there for the Church of England. An excellent dinner was provided by the ladies, after which there were addresses by Rev. Dr. Nimmo, Rev. C. M. Harris, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, W. J. Allen, M. P., Frank R. Conklin, and Lieut.-Col. Halliwell. A good concert was given in the evening. Mr. Frank R. Conklin took the principal part of the program. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

We have 3 of last Saturday's Bargain Suits left, ready-to-wear, \$9.50 for \$7.50. One may be your size, at Fred. Ward's.

Another Fire.

On Thursday evening last, the 7th inst., the barns of Mr. Albert Dunkley, north half of lot 19 in the 2nd con. of Rawdon, were totally destroyed with all the season's crops. The fire is said to have been caused by the explosion of a lantern. There was an insurance of \$500 on the contents. The estimated loss we have not been able to learn. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkley were in this village at the time the fire started.

Mr. Thos. H. Blanchard, a respected resident of Sidney, died suddenly, aged 71 years, leaving a family of two.

Something good under the auspices of Stirling Band will be given in the way of a first class concert on Friday evening, Nov. 15th. They have secured the LaDell Concert Company to give an entertainment on that evening, and from notices we have seen we have no doubt it will be one of the best that has visited this place in some time. The object is to obtain funds for the erection of a band stand and other necessary requirements for the successful carrying out of the summer concerts; and it is generally understood that a series of concerts will be given this winter, and the general public joins hand with them in their endeavor, wishing them all kinds of success.

Miss La Dell has the happy faculty and rare knack of taking a house completely by storm. She has only been equalled by Siddons.—Moncton, N.B., Transcript.
Miss La Dell will appear in the Music Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 15th.

Hockey Organization.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Stirling House, when the following officers were elected for the season:—

Hon. President—Dr. Frank Zwick.
Hon. Vice Pres.—G. G. Thrasher.
President—C. J. Boldrick.
1st Vice Pres.—C. E. Parker.
2nd Vice Pres.—W. A. Parker.
Manager—J. A. Warren.
Captain—Wm. Whitty.
Secretary—Thos. Shaw.
Treasurer—Chas. Martin.

A number of committees were appointed, which are to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at a later date.

Our Clubbing List.

We will club the NEWS-ARGUS with any of the following papers at the rates mentioned:

Weekly Globe.....\$1.75
Weekly Mail & Empire..... 1.75
Weekly Sun, Toronto..... 1.80
The Farmers' Advocate..... 1.80
The balance of this year and all next year for the one-year's subscription to any of the above papers.
Family Herald & Weekly Star \$1.80
Toronto Daily Star..... 2.50
Daily Globe..... 4.50
Daily Mail & Empire..... 4.50

The work of drilling for oil at Melrose, Tyendinaga township, will commence on Monday next.

A poultry firm has been formed in Madoc with a capital of \$5000, for the purpose of raising poultry for home and foreign markets.

Ida Elizabeth Howell, at present of Vancouver, B.C., has given notice of an application for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles J. Howell, of Belleville.

On Sunday morning fire burned a barn owned by T. Gauthier, in rear of the Crystal Hotel, Belleville, and three horses and one cow which were in the barn were cremated. Loss \$800; covered by insurance.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Robert Scott, of Anson, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Mason, of Eldorado, the past week.

W. C. Wootton, V.S., who was practising his profession at Piqua, Ohio, for many years, has received a government appointment at Kansas City.

Auction Sales.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.—On Lot 9, in the 9th Con. of Sidney, near Glen Ross, the Stock and Implements belonging to Melissa Smith. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.—There will be an Auction Sale of Village and Park Lots in Stirling, on the premises at 10 o'clock, a.m. For particulars see posters. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.—On Lot 10 in the 11th Con. of Rawdon, the Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. C. H. Plane. Sale at one o'clock, sharp. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Births.

WOOTTON.—At Wellman's Corners, on Oct. 12th, the wife of W. C. Wootton, V.S., of a daughter.

ROSEBUSH.—In Stirling, on Nov. 4th, the wife of Mr. Manley Rosebush, of a daughter.

Deaths.

MURRAY.—At Roslin, on Nov. 11th, Annie D. Murray.

DUNKLEY.—In Rawdon, on Nov. 12th, Ada, wife of Jas. Dunkley, aged 34 years, 2 months and 17 days.

FURS! FURS!

Our Fur Stock is now complete in every detail. We are showing Beautiful CAPERINES from \$5 up. No trouble to show them.

Come and see our display. Everything guaranteed.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

E. F. PARKER

Will be sure to please you when you want anything in his line. His stock can be found at all times fresh and clean.

Call and see our Goods. We'll show them cheerfully, even though you are not ready to purchase.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods,
Wrapperettes,
Flannelettes,
Flannels,

Blankets,
Tweeds,
Tickings,
Shirtings.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Boys' and Men's Sweaters, Top Shirts, Overalls and Smocks.

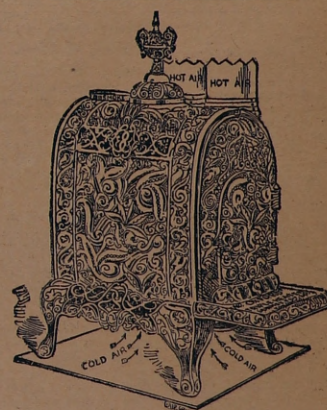
A full line of Underwear at lowest prices.

GROCERIES.—Call here for your Groceries, as you can always depend on them being fresh. We always keep the same 25c. Tea.

Highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter, Dried Apples, Beans.

E. F. PARKER.

HARDWARE.



The above cut is a Stove Furnace which you can place on the floor instead of putting it down cellar. With hot air pipes you can carry the heat to other rooms and up stairs, just the same as a furnace. The cold air is drawn through an opening at the bottom of the stove and is heated and passes into the hot air pipes. It has a large fire-place, taking in a large stick of wood. This is the most powerful heater on the market—none equal to it. I guarantee to heat your house with this heater, and if it does not do so I shall be quite willing to remove it. Thousands of these are now in use but none of these heaters so far has ever been removed. Sole Agent for this district.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silvers, Optician, Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance, if not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for
1 year, 8 mos. 3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 5c. 6c. 7c.
Quarter col. down to 2 inches, 9c. 10c. 11c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instruction inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

MONEY To PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Ask Your Friend

about KING Quality Shoes, ten to one she'll tell you there are none better. They are favorites with good dressers, because they are COMFORTABLE and yet STYLISH—STYLISH and yet ECONOMICAL.

THEY CERTAINLY ARE THE

BEST FITTERS,
BEST SELLERS,
BEST WEARERS.



Ladies' Fine KING QUALITY Boots, in Dongola and Box Calf, with Goodyear welt sole, just the thing for this season. Price from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per pair.

See our Men's Box Calf Boots, Goodyear welt, from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

SCHOOL BOOTS.—You will find it to your advantage to come here for your School Boots, either Boys' or Girls'. Don't fail to see the "Westons' Ironclads," every pair guaranteed, sole leather, tip and heel piece.

Come to us for RUBBERS. We have a complete stock of the best brands at the very lowest possible prices. Don't invest without calling and see the BEST STOCK of Fall and Winter Footwear ever brought in Stirling.

Remember we take the lead in Hand-Made Work.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

This Space Will Save You Money and Worry.

Kumfort Mitts, leather faced, 35c.
Kid, Napa Buck and Mocha Gloves, 50c. to \$2.00.
Wool Mitts, 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c. Wool Sox, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.
Fine Wool Toques, 25c., 50c. Cloth Caps, newest styles, 25c., 40c., 50c.
Wool Underwear, leader, 60c. suit. Top Shirts, 35, 40, 50, 75c., \$1.00.
Fleece Lined Underwear, firsts, not seconds, \$1.00 a suit.
Boys' Ready-To-Wear Suits, \$2.00. Boys' Knicker Pants, 50c., 65c.
Boys' Reeler Overcoats, \$3.25 for \$2.75.
Men's Ready-To-Wear Suits, \$5.00 up, according to quality. Second to none.

Your Suit, made to your order, \$10.00, guaranteed to fit, at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Just watch this space for prices.

Friday Shipment, NOVEMBER 22nd.

We will be shipping a Car Load of Potatoes on Friday, also, Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese. Chickens must be young.

Instructions for Dressing.

Fat well. Starve 24 hours or until crop is exhausted. Bleed in middle of neck near the head. Pick body dry and clean leaving head on. Don't leave any feathers in tail or in wings. Never scald.

C. F. STICKLE.

DON'TS

—FOR—

Gift Purchasers.

Don't think of buying Silverware before visiting our store and inspecting our stock of these goods.
Our present prices of Silverware no more represent the value of the goods than the price of bar silver.
Never have we shown such an assortment of Fine Plated Ware. The display fairly bristles with bargains.
There is wisdom in buying this class of goods from a reliable dealer. Our reputation recommends us.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN

PROTECTION

by way of Insurance is considered necessary for buildings, which may never burn. Life is sure to terminate; look after your temporal interest and responsibilities by making a contract with THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA. This is laying up money in a practical way.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

J. G. DAVISON, Special Agent.

TREES! TREES! —AT THE— Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
Aug. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of foreign countries. Send sketch, model or book for free advice. **W. A. BROWN & T. A. BROWN,** Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1903, \$1.00

Osteopathy.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—Some time ago I received a letter from one of your citizens, a man of scientific researches, asking me to fully describe the meaning and principles of Osteopathy. As, no doubt, others of your readers might be interested, I thought I would give a short explanation. Being Secretary of the George J. Helmer Infirmary of Osteopathy, the largest and best equipped of its kind in the Eastern States, and where hundreds of patients are treated monthly, I am pleased to submit facts that I have learned from observation and experience.

Osteopathy is that Science or System of overcoming disease, adapted to each individual from infancy to infirm age, and except in rare cases, is not a painful treatment. It emphasizes (a) the diagnosis of disease by physical methods, with a view to discovering, not the symptoms but the causes of disease, in connection with misplacements of tissue, obstruction of the fluids and interference with the forces of the human organism; (b) the treatment of disease by scientific manipulations, in connection with which the operating physician mechanically uses and applies the inherent forces of the organism to overcome the disease and establish health, either by removing or correcting mechanical disorders, thus permitting nature to recuperate the diseased part; (c) the application of mechanical or operative surgery in setting fractured or dislocated bones, repairing lacerations and removing abnormal tissue growths or tissue elements, when these become dangerous to the organic life.

There are a great many, who, when they first hear of Osteopathy, say: "It must be Christian Science, Hypnotism, Massage, Swedish-movement, or something of that description." Why do they say this? Just because they have become so thoroughly grounded in the idea that nothing short of dosing the body with drugs can effect cure, that they look upon anything outside of that as a fake. They seem to forget that we are living in a period of advancement, when new theories and practices are taking the place of the old and less reliable. Let us look back even within the memory of the last generation. Have there not been some most wonderful advances and inventions in all other sciences, why not then in the science of healing?

Before going any further Mr. Editor, I wish to disabuse the minds of people who think such, and to impress upon them that Osteopathy is nothing but plain, common-sense, anatomical engineering, assisted by the facilities that nature has placed within the human body.

Any person that knows anything about the human body anatomically, knows that the nervous system is like a vast telegraphic system extending to every part of the body. The nerves pass over, under, between and frequently enter bones, muscles, ligaments, arteries and veins in many forms, and they may be pressed upon by these members of the body causing pain. Muscles may be contracted, thus obstructing the free flow of blood and nerve impulses. These obstructions and hindrances must be removed before there can be relief.

The human body is a delicate mechanism, subject to the same laws of mechanics as those that regulate all mechanical structures, in their construction, arrangement and operation. Any machine must have each and every part exactly in place and free from friction and obstruction, else it cannot do its work; and so the human body like a machine may have some of its parts misplaced or dislocated by such causes as accidents, sudden atmospheric changes, overwork, etc. As a result, its normal action is perverted or entirely destroyed.

That condition of the body, which we call disease, is entirely due to unnatural obstruction or pressure on some of the arteries, nerves, veins or ducts, thereby impeding their natural functions. The removal of these obstructions and pressure restores the circulation of fluids and gases, thereby bringing about a condition of ease, which we call good health. How foolish it is to think that such a removal can be made by pouring poisonous drugs into your stomachs, which in such condition cannot digest good food, and therefore could not possibly digest the mineral and vegetable poisons and corrosives used in medicine, the constant use of which will destroy the stomach and paralyze the heart. Even if the stomach could handle these mixtures, what an irrational, ridiculous thing it is to suppose that the introduction of a poison into the blood by this means can restore the normal functions of an organ or part of the body when they have been impaired or lost by a dislocated bone, or a contracted muscle pressing on a nerve or blood vessel. The only way that these obstructions can be removed, is by getting under the care of an Osteopath, whose knowledge of human anatomy, physiology and chemistry of the body, and principles and practice of Osteopathy, fits him for the position of a "master-mechanic" of the human body.

Osteopathy cures diseases by using natural, reasonable, physiological scientific methods, and therefore is destined to grow and recommend itself to the thinking people. The new Science was founded by Dr. A. T. Still, then a medical practitioner

in Baldwin, Kansas, in 1875. He recognized the inefficiency of drug science in his own practice, so resolved to investigate the natural resources of the body, inherent in the body. By degrees his theories were proven facts, and it is these demonstrated facts that constitute the foundation of the new healing-science, Osteopathy.

In 1898 Dr. Still founded the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., which has turned out a number of graduates since then, whose reputations have been made by the wonderful cures they have effected in cases pronounced incurable by the Medical Science. Truth will live. She will rise again if crushed to the earth and Osteopathy is no exception. She has been crushed again and again, (mainly by the older cults of healing); but in spite of all the persecution she has risen from an infant to a giant, and to-day, especially in the United States, stands on a par with the drug practice. This is a compliment never before acquired by any other system of medicine or the healing art, and speaks volumes for the new Science.

I might say that Dr. George J. Helmer, the founder of the above mentioned Infirmary, was one of the first graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, is a member of the Oddfellows' lodge of your village, and at one time was a resident of the fourth concession of Rawdon. We also have associated with the Infirmary Chas. C. Helmer, who was a resident of Rawdon away back in the sixties.

Trusting Mr. Editor that this will enlighten your readers concerning the new Science, and thanking you for your very valuable space, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. S. GREEN,
138 Madison Ave., New York.

Nov. 19th, 1901.

Ivanhoe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The public examination held in Beulah school on Friday afternoon was well attended. About sixty visitors were present, showing that the people of the section are interested in the education of the rising generation. There were 57 pupils present. After the examination proper was concluded, the children gave a good programme of choruses, recitations and dialogues, which reflected much credit upon themselves and their teacher. Short addresses were given by Rev. W. D. Harrison, Mr. P. Brown, Mr. D. Fleming, and Mr. W. H. Minchin, of Stirling, all expressing satisfaction with the proceedings of the afternoon.

Miss E. M. Hendryx, teacher at Tuftsville, attended the examination on Friday and remained over Sunday at C. E. Rose's, the guest of Miss Minchin. Another surprise party was given in our vicinity last week. Mrs. E. H. Lidster who is about to move to Manitoba was surprised by upwards of one hundred of her neighbors and friends on Wednesday the 18th, and presented with an address and a chair, a silver pickle cruet and a half-dozen silver knives and forks. Mrs. Lidster will be greatly missed here. She goes to join her husband, who has taken up a farm amid the prairies.

Anniversary services will be held in St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) and Beulah (Methodist) churches on Sunday next. Services morning, afternoon and evening.

Moving is the order of the day. Mr. Jas. Harvey is moving to the Lidster farm, Mr. Willard Reid to the farm lately occupied by Mr. Harvey. Mr. P. Brown is moving to West Huntingdon, and Mr. S. Dunning is taking his place. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Minchin, of Stirling, were guests at P. Brown's on Friday last.

Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. John Brooks returned home last week after spending several weeks at Maynooth with his son, Henry. Our trustees have secured the services of Mr. Ridley Mikel, of Murray, for the year 1902.

Mrs. John Morrison, who has been ill with fever, is reported some better. Mr. E. W. Brooks did a visit to his farm at Coe Hill on Thursday last. Mrs. James Smith had her sale on Tuesday, and will shortly remove to Belleville.

Measles are the order of the day at Glen Ross and vicinity.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

A party of six sports returned to Spring Brook last Saturday, after a two week's hunt in the north, and brought home eleven deer. They report game plentiful.

The Epworth League entertainment last Monday night was financially a success, and very enjoyable. Preparations for a big Christmas entertainment by the Sunday School are under way. The little folks are looking forward to a big time.

Mrs. J. L. McMullen of Michigan, is visiting friends in Spring Brook after twenty-seven years absence.

Seven application for divorce have been filed at Ottawa.

Speaker's Sore Throat. Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening are cough mixtures, sprays, lozenges, &c., for irritable or sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhoxone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is convenient to use in public places. Catarrhoxone relieves congestion, allays inflammation, and is a protection to the membrane. As a safe guard against colds and Catarrh it has no equal. Rev. Mr. McKay, Goderich, says "Catarrhoxone" is an excellent remedy for throat irritation." Physicians, ministers and singers recommend Catarrhoxone, druggists sell it for \$1. Small size 25c. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Winter Worries Are Overcome by Supplying Your Winter Wants at our Money-Saving Prices.

Dress Goods Specials.

50 yds. Dark Grey Homespun, 60c. value for 45c. yd.
90 yds. Ladies' Cloth, Dark Blue, Garnet and Dark Green, 50c. for 40c. yd.
50 yds. Tartan Checks, wool goods, 40c. value for 25c. yd.
10 dozen Ladies' Wool Vests, great value at 50c.
1000 yds. Pink Flannelette, specials at 5c., 7c. and 8c. yd.
5 only, Golf Shawls, regular \$2.50 for \$1.50 each.
5 only, Serge and Homespun Skirts, \$3.00 for \$2.25, \$4.50 for \$3.00.
25 pairs "Sterling Brand" White Wool Blankets, a \$3.00 value for \$2.50 pair.

\$5.00 MEN'S TWEED SUITS.

25 Suits bought at a bargain, sizes 36, 37 and 38, worth \$7.00 to \$8.00, your choice for \$5.00.

POULTRY.

Last shipment of Live Turkeys, Tuesday, Nov. 26th. 6½c. and 7c., Cash.

Last shipment Live Chickens and Hens, Thursday, Dec. 5th.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, FOWL, etc.—Highest possible trade price will be given for delivery at store, Wednesday, Nov. 27th, in dead, body picked shipping shape. Particulars on enquiry.

W. R. MATHER.

Winter Footwear.

We have a splendid assortment. If you want the right kind of Footwear for Cold Weather come to us.

Ladies' Fine Dongola, wool lined, a beautiful thing, for \$2.00.
Old Ladies' wool lined, solid comfort \$1.50.

We guarantee these two lines. We have them cheaper from 75c. to \$1.00. For Men we have Felt Boots, long and short; Socks and Rubbers, and Oil Tans.

Come to us and Save Money. Dried Apples, Beans, Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

P. S.—2 pairs Wool Mitts for 25c.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

Sine Happenings.

From Our Correspondent.
Mr. and Mrs. John Fanning spent Sunday in Trenton.
Sine creamery separated over 15,000 pounds of milk on Monday.
Mr. Tom Fox spent Sunday in Belleville.
Bethel Sabbath School intends holding a Xmas tree this year.
Mr. E. Iveson visited friends at Glen Ross on Sunday last.
Mr. C. Pitman, of Thurlow, spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. W. Green's.
Mrs. Silas Green is visiting friends in Belleville.

Oak Hill News.

(From our Correspondent.)

Our hunters, Messrs. Bird and Connor, have returned home with two deer each.
Mr. Sine, of Michigan, was the guest of Mrs. Benson Seales last week.
Mrs. and Miss Bird attended the wedding of their cousin, Mr. H. Farnsworth, on Wednesday last.
Mr. T. Hamblin has had a furnace put in his house.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. and Miss Lizzie Park and Master Gladstone, were the guests of Mrs. Henry Graham of the 7th con. on Sunday last.
What is the matter with that span of bays, they need so much shoeing these days.

From another correspondent.
Mrs. Milton and Miss Eva Bird attended a wedding at Shannonville on Wednesday.
Mr. Fred Seale has returned home from Manitoba.
Mr. Bert Seale spent Sunday in Shannonville.
Boys, don't you feel sorry for our correspondent if she is not in the ring?

The Quebec Provincial Board of Health has passed a resolution asking the Federal Government to prohibit child insurance, as it leads to infanticide.

How to Get up an Appetite.

Distaste for food often follows Grippe and fevers, and is associated with a general weakness of the system. To impart a real zest for food, and give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozone. This is a new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of disease and by removing the cause, cures quickly and permanently. Ferrozone will quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. Mr. C. E. Parker, druggist, can tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone, how it cures and why it cures. Call to-day and see him.

STRAYED.

Came on to Lot 8, Con. 9, Rawdon, one Calif. Oriole can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

R. VANCE,
Spring Brook.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 16, in the 8th Con. of Rawdon, on or about the first of July last, one Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIDNEY WOODWARD.

STRAY HOUND.

Strayed to my premises, Nov. 19th, a black and white hound. Whoever requests owner to call, prove his property, and take it away.

W. A. SARGENT,
Spring Brook.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber about three months since, one ewe and one lamb. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

W. A. CONLEY,
Lot 2, Con. 2, West Huntingdon.

STIRLING CHEESE COMPANY.

The General Annual Meeting of the Stirling Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory, Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, 1901, at 1 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, hiring cheesemakers, selling milk routes, and any business that might be brought before the stockholders in connection with the old and new factory. The old factory will also be offered for sale.

GEO. W. GREEN,
President.

Hon. John Pope Hodggett, of New York, now at Halifax, says he is a descendant of Edward IV., and has entered action to recover the estate and title of the Duke of York.

Pro-Boer fishermen on a Dutch fishing smack to smack in the North Sea last week and attacked the sailors, wounding several before the British boat made its escape.

The heavy mortality in the Boer concentration camps is explained to be due to the ignorance of the Boer mothers, who administered remedies calculated to kill rather than cure. The Boer prisoners in India have no complaints to make, and all round it appears that Great Britain is doing good to her enemies in orthodox fashion.

THE SCOUT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Experience of Major Burnham, the American Scout.

At Zard River Major P. R. Burnham, the American Scout, spent an afternoon inside a Kaffir hut, while on a bench outside were ranged a number of Boer officers watching the movements of the British in the distance. The scout, with his eye at a hole in the thin mud plaster wall, an inch from the head of the nearest Boer, was likewise watching the proceedings. There was only one room in the hut, and when some of the Boers decided to come and sit inside the scout had to jump for a pile of skins in one corner and lie motionless underneath one of them for two hours, while one of the Boers sat so close that he could have touched Burnham without rising from his seat.

The incident illustrates one of the Major Burnham's maxims. "Invisibility," he says, "is immobility; but," he adds, "it is not easy to remain motionless unless you keep an eye on the man you wish to avoid. When you lose sight of him your imagination is likely to get the upper hand of your judgment—and your nerves have to be in good condition then."

At another time he lay two days and two nights in an ant-hill, just big enough to keep him concealed from a neighboring commando. He was accompanied by one black boy laden with explosives, who also had to use the same kind of shelter. The diet and the hard travelling were too much for the black boy, who had been with his great strength and endurance. So Burnham took the gunnecoon with him, his companion was laden and went on alone, while the boy struggled back to the British lines.

When the Boers moved on, Burnham blew up the railroad between Pretoria and Johannesburg, enabling the British to capture a number of engines and cars at Johannesburg. He was twelve days on the expedition, living the last four days on raw meat only.

A MODERN SCOURGE.

MORE TO BE DREADED THAN AN OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX.

No Epidemic in the Last Quarter of a Century Has Carried Off as Many People as Annually Fall Victims to Consumption.

Throughout Canada much alarm has been felt during the past few months at the outbreak of smallpox that has occurred in various localities and thousands of dollars have been expended—and rightly so—in suppressing it. And yet year in and year out this country suffers from a plague that claims more victims annually than have been carried off by any epidemic during the past quarter of a century. Consumption—the great white plague of the north—is more to be dreaded than any epidemic. Its victims in Canada are numbered by the thousands annually, and through its ravages bright young lives in every quarter are brought to an untimely end. Why? There are two reasons, the insidious character of the disease, and the all too prevalent belief that those who inherit weak lungs are foredoomed to an early death, and that the most that can be done is to give the loved ones temporary relief in the journey towards the grave. This is a great mistake. Medical science now knows that consumption, when it has not reached an acute stage, is curable. It is better still, it is preventable. Sufferers from weak lungs who will clothe themselves properly, who will keep the blood rich and red, not only need not dread consumption, but will ultimately become healthy, robust people. Among those upon whom consumption has fastened its fangs, and who have proved the disease is curable, is Mr. St. George, of St. Jerome, Que. His story as related to a reporter of L'Avant du Nord, will be of interest to similar sufferers. Mr. St. George says: "Up to the age of fifteen years I had always enjoyed the best of health, but at that age I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me and I became very weak. For upwards of three years—though I was having medical treatment—the trouble went on. Then I was attacked by an angina, and was told that I was in consumption. Then the doctor who was attending me ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. It was then that my parents decided that I should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. After using several boxes my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which was to bring my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood. With every dose the blood is strengthened, the quantity increased, and thus the patient is enabled not only to resist the further spread of disease but is soon restored to active health and strength. If you are ill, or weak, or suffering from any disease due to poor blood or weak nerves, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and they will soon make you well. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicines, or will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont
Sozodont Tooth Powder
Large Liquid and Powder
25c.
All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for the postage, 3c.
HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

CROW'S NEST COAL MINES

AN ABUNDANCE OF COAL FOR ALL TIME.

A Prosperous and Thriving Town Sustained by a Growing Industry.

In Eastern Canada there is no conception of the great and rapid development of the coal mining industry in this district, says a letter from Fernie, B.C. Here we have a prosperous and thriving town, connected with what is virtually another town up at the Coal Creek mines, and making in all about 4,000 people within a distance of five miles. Two other mining towns, with constantly increasing population, have been brought into existence by the Crow's Nest Coal Company at Michel and Morrissey Creek. The necessary works are under way and almost complete for the great coal output that must ultimately force its way into the American market as soon as the completion of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway puts the Canadian producers in a more advantageous position.

FOR A GIGANTIC OUTPUT.

The scale on which operations are carried on effectively lays all fear of a coal or coke famine in the west on either side of the line; in fact, makes all timidity on that score quite ridiculous. The Canadian demand is now about 440 tons of coal per day, and as an aggressive entrance into the market must wait on the completion of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway, the most extensive operations having been in development work. Much of the coal is now shipped in box cars, the loading of which is slow and unprofitable. Coal cars such as are supplied by the railways in other bituminous coal districts will probably be furnished as early as date, which will greatly contribute to more easy and advantageous operations. Although the company can only reach the American market by the present circuitous route, it has already been able to secure a trade south of the line, amounting to a greater tonnage than the Canadian consumption, but its efforts have been naturally mainly directed towards development or preparatory work on the immense deposits that will provide a gigantic output in the immediate future.

MONEY DISTRIBUTION.

During the present year the outlay on construction and development work has been very large, and in addition to this an expenditure in actual mining operations, and in necessary attendant industries, making an aggregate distribution of cash since January 1 last of \$1,265,000. These figures have been obtained from officials of the company, and are thoroughly reliable. This expenditure is independent of the railway construction, which is being pushed forward rapidly, and in connection with which some 2,000 men are employed at the present time.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

But a glance over the development work already accomplished shows that the money has been carefully expended. At Michel and Morrissey Creek operations have been confined exclusively to construction and development work. The company's efforts at these points have not been directed toward the mining of coal for shipment, but toward complete and extensive preparatory work for an immense output as soon as better transportation facilities bring wider markets profitably within reach. Buildings, tipples and other permanent plant providing for a capacity of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons per day at the three mining points—Coal Creek, Michel and Morrissey Creek—are almost completed. It may be well to point out the difference between capacity and output, for the actual production of coal can be increased only as markets are opened.

PROSPECTIVE MARKETS.

The American demand is estimated to reach 10,000 tons per day within five years, and there is no reason why a market of that extent should not be secured. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company will have abundant capacity for supplying it, and also for supplying every possible increase in the Canadian demand, through railway, mining and smelting development.

THE COAL MEASURES.

Estimates based on actual surveys, under competent geologists, and allowing the widest margins for errors

and mistakes, place the coal in the measures in the Crow's Nest Pass at the incalculable quantity of 20,000,000 tons. That would provide for a daily output of 10,000 tons for about 6,000 years. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has shown great enterprise in preparing for an output commensurate with the extent of these coal measures, and more than equal to the demands of every available and prospective market. There are now 630 coke ovens completed, 424 at this place and 206 at Michel, the total capacity being 1,260 tons of coke per day. Preparations have been made for the building of 200 additional ovens at Morrissey Creek. About half a million dollars have been expended by the company for machinery and supplies during the past year, chiefly in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, and other Canadian business centres. Alberta is also a large contributor of food supplies and horses for the mines. This does not include the ordinary supplying trade of this town, which is in the hands of merchants not connected with the company. Great and rapid as the development has been it will be far exceeded when the completion of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway brings needed markets within reach.

BABY'S HEALTH.

The Most Precious thing in the World to a Mother—How to Care For Little Ones.

No price would be too great to pay for the preservation of the perfect, rosy, sturdy health of a baby. No price would be too great; but, as a matter of fact, the price is very small—simply precaution and the exercise of good judgment.

It is not good judgment to give the tender, little infant remedies containing opiates, and the so-called "soothing" medicines, always containing opiates; they do not cure, they only drug, they simply lull the little ones. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates and no harmful drugs. It is the best medicine for the little ones, because it is promptly effective and absolutely harmless. For nervousness, sleeplessness, constipation, colic, stomach troubles, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and other infantile troubles, Baby's Own Tablets is beyond question the best medicine in the world. The Tablets are sweet and pleasant to take, and dissolved in water can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who have used this medicine for their little ones, speak of it in the most enthusiastic terms—that is the best proof of its efficacy. Mrs. Alonzo Feltmate, Whitehead, N.S., says:—"In my opinion Baby's Own Tablets are unequalled for children. They take it readily, and it regulates the bowels, cures them of peevishness, and is a great helper in teething. I would not think of being without the Tablets." Sold by druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NOTABLE SPARROW-TAMER.

Many visitors to Paris are familiar with the sparrow-tamer in the Tuilleries Gardens. On most days, at some hour or other, may be seen this devotee of the gamins de Paris, as these pert and much-petted little creatures are called, dozens of them flitting around him, some perching on the rim of his hat, others on his shoulder, others again on his finger-tips. But the amateur bird-tamer has done more than merely tame his sparrows. He has accorded names to a few of the most intelligent. Thus you may see "Marie" or "Jeanne" hopping who called towards their friend, and the pretty sight acclaimed by onlookers; for no sooner does the well-known figure take his stand than a little crowd gathers round him, old and young.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c
ARTIFICIAL HONEY.

The bee and honey raisers of North Germany are having a hard time. They feel the competition of the artificial honey factories very much. The artificial product contains often more than ten per cent. of natural honey.

The average temperature of the whole globe is 50 degrees, or eighteen degrees above freezing point.

"Thanks, dear Mrs. Grundy, for your advice about 40 cent

McLUGHLIN

CRYSTAL TONIC. I have tried it and must say it is most delicious. My husband now says that breakfast is something to look forward to.

A GALLANT FISHERMAN.

In a long list of awards issued by the Royal Humane Society the silver medal is awarded to James McDonald, fisherman, Mullig, Inverness-shire, Scotland, for an act of great bravery in Mullig Bal. Returning from a sail with three ladies on board, his boat was capsized in 30 feet of water. McDonald got all three on the keel of the boat, and then, swimming to the island, on which a heavy swell was breaking, he removed his boots and heavy clothing and, after struggling for some time, succeeded after tremendous exertion in landing them one at a time on the island. After his last trip McDonald was so exhausted that he could barely stand.

Among able-bodied men the yearly duty is 10 per 1,000 for civilians, but only 6 per 1,000 for soldiers, and 8 per 1,000 for sailors in the navy.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

ENDURANCE OF THE HORSE.

A horse can exist 25 days by drinking as much water as it desires; 17 days without eating or drinking; and only five days when limited to solid food without water.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Maid—"If ye please, ma'am, Mr. Dudgeh is at the telephone." Mrs. Bloomer—"That awfully swell Mr. Dudgeh! Jane, just hold the wire till I put on my newest tea-gown. That man notices everything."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. All Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

First Student—"What makes you look so melancholy?" Second Student—"I have been fooled. I asked my father to send me twenty-five dollars to pay my tailor, and a few days later I received the receipted tailor's bill!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Wheat, rye, turnips and flax are decreasing crops in Great Britain. Barley, oats, potatoes and small fruits are on the increase.

THE CORONATION BIBLE.

The King has already ordered the Coronation Bible from the British and Foreign Bible Society, to be used in Westminster Abbey next June. It will very probably be similar to the one used by Queen Victoria, which was a large quarto volume bound in red morocco, with gold clasps, and stamped with the royal arms. There are sure to be many claims for this book at the close of the ceremony, but it will probably become the property of the bishop who administers the Coronation oaths.

ASTHMA FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

A Well-Known Orangeville Farmer Spent Hundreds of Dollars in Search of a Cure. At last Cured by Clark's Kola Compound.

It seems foolish to pay several hundred dollars for something which two dollars will buy, don't it? Yet that is just what thousands of asthmatics are doing every year. Besides losing their health, they are trying to get free from the tortures of asthma, but fail as they take Clark's Kola Compound they will keep on trying. It is the only permanent cure. Mr. Allan Faulkner, one of the best known farmers in Orangeville, Ont., writes:—"For sixteen long years I have been almost a constant martyr to asthma. Only an asthmatic could realize what I have suffered. Many days and weeks I could not leave the house, and night after night would lie down. I spent my money and tried nearly all our local doctors and some in Toronto; but became discouraged. My druggist, Mr. Stevenson, of Orangeville recommended Clark's Kola Compound about two years ago. I took in, at first, eighteen bottles of this grand medicine during nine months; each week I gradually improved and am now completely cured. It is now over a year since being cured and I have not a single attack since, and have gained much of my old-time strength and weight. No amount of money or anything else could estimate its value to me."

(Signed) ALLAN FAULKNER. I have for years been personally acquainted with Mr. Faulkner and can certify to the absolute truth of the above statement. (Signed) THOS. STEVENSON, Druggist, Orangeville, Ont. Clark's Kola Compound is sold by Chemists everywhere. \$2.00 per bottle, three for \$5.00 or from the British and Foreign Bible Society, Toronto, Canada. Enclose 6c in stamps for free sample.

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

The steady increase in the sales of proves the fact of its increasing popularity. You'll like its purity and fragrance. In Lead Packages, 25, 30, 40, 50, 600

POULTRY

We need large quantities for local and export orders and can pay the top market price for any quantity of well fatted and well dressed Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens during next 2 months

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto, We also handle APPLES, ONIONS, BEANS, HONEY, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR LEM'S PRIORITIES RECIPES, 2000 secrets for home, farm, laboratory, workshop, 258 pages. Send 25 cents. If the book is not worth the money send it back and your money will be refunded. This is a good sideline. William Briggs, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED—\$2 PER DAY BUREAU-GEN. OVI. Two Teachers, with salary, to employ agents: position permanent; \$600 per year and expenses; reliable firm; best security; experience unnecessary. N. A. O'KEEFE, address 480 Truth Office, Toronto.

AGENTS, WE HAVE NO FAKE SALARY offers to make, but we can put any honest, industrious man or woman in the way of making \$100 between now and Christmas. Write us tonight. McDermid & Logan, Dept. D, London, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 101, O'YV. Two Teachers, with salary, to employ agents: position permanent; \$600 per year and expenses; reliable firm; best security; experience unnecessary. N. A. O'KEEFE, address 480 Truth Office, Toronto.

VETERINARY COURSE.

FARMER'S SONS WANTED—To take a short, practical course on veterinary work; the months' study during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination; successful students will be offered permanent position at \$500 a year in various branches; splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough Veterinary Course and good position; write at once for full particulars. Address—Head Office, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont.

The first civic knight in England, was Sir William Walsworth, Lord Mayor of London, who was knighted for killing Wat Tyler.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

as mercury will rapidly destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is too often too great to be repaired. Halls Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Halls Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken in capsules and is sold by druggists, or by mail, for \$1.00 per bottle. Halls Family Pills are the best.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winkler's ROCHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, cures the stomach, and is a mild and healthy remedy for all ailments of the young. It is sold by druggists, or by mail, for \$1.00 per bottle. Halls Family Pills are the best.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRAPEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The register which an undergraduate signs on first entering his college does not provide much scope for humor, conscious or otherwise. He lines only to give his name and address and the name and status of his father. But there is a story told of a more than usually guileless freshman who inserted in the column headed, "Description of father," the terse and vivid sentence, "Old man with white whiskers."

WOOD PHOTO-ENGRAVING

J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 10-ADLAIDE ST. TORONTO

Gents' Suits Cleaned

or Dressed, and Ladies' Wear of all kinds, and Household Linens of every description. GOLD MEDAL DYEING. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING COY Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa & Quebec.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montréal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc. EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogues, 200 illustrations, mailed free. Write for one in music or musical instrument. WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Offer to Men.

I HAVE always given proof of anything that I claimed for my Electric Belt, because I know that there are people who claim a great deal more for their remedies than the truth would justify. If you want a remedy which will cure you, it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients, and I will pay \$1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches in any part of the Body, Weakness in any part of the Body, Tired Feelings, Sleeplessness, Premature Old Age, Weak Stomach, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Vm, Ambition and Youthful Fire.

don't ask any man to buy my appliance on a speculation. I know that it will cure these troubles and I want my pay only when the cure is complete. I don't ask you to try it one month, nor two months, but yours. All you lose is your time, and if my Belt fails to cure you you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the best, strongest and finest electric body appliance in the world—one with 50,000 wires to its credit—has failed, and that there is no cure for you in electricity. Remember, my terms are

PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE BOOK I have just completed my beautiful Illustrated Book telling how it cures the weakness of men and women. It's worth reading. I will send it to you sealed and signed upon request. Call, if possible, and I will explain what my Belt will do. Call or write to-day.

CAUTION. Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are and leaves them without any effect. My electrodes are of my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated. If you have one of these old style, blistering belts I will take it in trade for one of mine. The old belt is of many uses, but it is not a good one to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling cheap, worthless articles.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooling
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER XVII.

She left Constantia at the gate of the cottage, and drove on. She was feeling a little amused, a little annoyed. No, she certainly would not be the one to make Lady Varley unhappy. It would, of course, be Varley. If Varley had been somebody else's husband, her flirtation with him would not have caused Constantia's saint a pang; therefore, of course, the fault would lie with Varley. Why was he her husband? Why had he been so very impossible that time in Italy? He had left her in an absurd anger because she chose to accept a post or two from a little grunting prince, who was ugly as a monkey, and with all the airs of a dancing-master. Pshaw! If one had a spark of justice in one, it might be seen that he was the one in fault.

At her own gate she met him. He was just coming out, and in fact threw them open for her with an eager glance and a sudden smile, as if doing some service for his sovereign.

"What, you here?" cried she gayly. "And I have just come from Aragon; cross purposes, my lord." She used to call him thus sometimes, in an adorably jesting little tone, that delighted him and made his pulse throb. Was he indeed her lord? "Cross purposes all through," she went on, thinking of Constantia's diatribes against her behavior. She lifted her shoulders at the remembrance, and laughed a little at the pretty fool's belief in her future honesty of purpose. "I met

him," she said, "she was brusque, terrible, abominable to me." She laughed lightly, and pulled her lace skirts aside. "Jump in," she said, still laughing, "and let me give you your tea. I will tell you all about it when we are between four walls."

Tea was served in all of bronze and silver coloring, and sweet with the dying breaths of frail white pinks and lily of the valley. She flung from her wraps and wide feathered hat, and Varley, who was seated on a low chair near her, drew off with lingering care her long tan-colored gloves.

"Well," said she, "Constantia scolded me. A proper scolding I can tell you."

"About what?" "About what?" "You grow dull. About you, if it must be put in plain words. I am never to look at you again. You are to be a thing of you again. I am to pass you by on the other side whenever we may chance to meet, and I am to see that those meetings are infrequent."

"But how?" said Varley, not understanding, as was only natural. "A faint quiver, shook her voice; something came into her eyes that made her softer, deeper, lovelier. Varley made a movement towards her, but she waved him back. "No, no," she said. "You must begin from this moment if it is to be so."

"There were years," said he, "and yet—did I forget?"

"How can I tell! Lady Varley is undeniably handsome. She is a stone, a bit of ice. You may have found her disappointing afterwards. But certainly she is handsome."

"She may be, it is possible. I don't know," said he, wearily. "There is only one thing sure—that always your face was before me, your voice in my ears, your touch upon my hand, my hair, your image in my heart."

"You will have to blot that out, my friend," she said. "She drew nearer to him with a soft, languorous movement that was part of her, and was always so sweet to him, and laid her small, fine, strong little hand upon his breast. "It is not too late yet. Go—go back to her—to the woman you have married; leave the woman you—"

She looked at him. "Love," he said, finishing her sentence for her. He lifted her hand from his breast, and laid it on his brow and then upon his lips. He kissed it passionately. "Love," he said again, but this time he called her by it, at last, though it wore her name. "My one love, my sweet."

She laughed. All the coldness, the cruelty went out of her eyes, and a subtle mockery, tinged with subtle tenderness, took its place.

"That is not the way to begin," she whispered, her beautiful red lips parted by a smile. "Take courage in both hands, and put me from you." The pretty palm, that still lay upon his mouth, pressed it ever so delicately as she thus advised him to relinquish her.

"Too late," he said. "That is more cowardice. What am I more than another that you cannot let me go? Catch up your honor, I implore you, ere you sink into the mire!" She spoke mockingly, with an insolent daring

fruit of his loveless marriage, it was a sorrow of the very vaguest. "I saw it to-day," went on Donna, still in a lower key. "It was in her arms—she seemed to cling to it. Her eyes were large as those of one who seldom sleeps. She was so fierce in her disbelief of the child's coming death that one knew how entirely she believed. She impressed me, somehow."

"Why will you talk of her?" cried Varley, with sudden vehemence and tenderness. He paced angrily up and down the exquisite room for a minute or two, trying to restrain his bitter remorse, and then flung himself sullenly into a chair.

"It is true what Constantia says," said Donna dreamily. "She is a saint. Perhaps—to be a mother would make one feel like that! She received me very perfectly. I—were I in her place, and had she come to see me—I should have slapped her on her cheek. But she received me with a perfect grace. It was wonderful."

"I wish," she paused, looking slowly at Varley, and then letting her eyes drop to the little white, idle hands toying with her fan—"I wish as it was to be, that she—had been—some other woman."

She pressed. Silence followed on her words. Her breath, that had been hurrying from between her lips, with undue haste before, now grew painfully rapid as she marked the hesitation that kept him from replying. She lifted her head, and turned her large slumberous eyes on his with a glance of keenest scrutiny. He felt it, and stirred beneath it uneasily.

"So do I," he said at last very quietly. His gaze was bent upon the ground. He could not see the swift transition of color that swept across her face, nor the light that lit her eyes.

"Ah! you have fear—regret?" she cried. The words seemed to burst from her in a little passion of contempt and anger.

"That is a silly speech. I have no fear, and certainly no regret strong enough to work a reformation. But I would gladly have had it all otherwise," he spoke moodily.

"Have it so, then," returned she impetuously. She made a scornful gesture with her hand, and then drew her hair, which she wore the fine red hair that hung round it like a halo. "It is a simple thing to undo this friendship of ours. To see me now and again, to speak to me—there is not much in it to be reproached."

"Is that how you look at it?" said he. There was reproach in his regard.

"It is how you will learn to look at it when you have forgotten." A faint quiver, shook her voice; something came into her eyes that made her softer, deeper, lovelier. Varley made a movement towards her, but she waved him back. "No, no," she said. "You must begin from this moment if it is to be so."

"There were years," said he, "and yet—did I forget?"

"How can I tell! Lady Varley is undeniably handsome. She is a stone, a bit of ice. You may have found her disappointing afterwards. But certainly she is handsome."

"She may be, it is possible. I don't know," said he, wearily. "There is only one thing sure—that always your face was before me, your voice in my ears, your touch upon my hand, my hair, your image in my heart."

"You will have to blot that out, my friend," she said. "She drew nearer to him with a soft, languorous movement that was part of her, and was always so sweet to him, and laid her small, fine, strong little hand upon his breast. "It is not too late yet. Go—go back to her—to the woman you have married; leave the woman you—"

She looked at him. "Love," he said, finishing her sentence for her. He lifted her hand from his breast, and laid it on his brow and then upon his lips. He kissed it passionately. "Love," he said again, but this time he called her by it, at last, though it wore her name. "My one love, my sweet."

She laughed. All the coldness, the cruelty went out of her eyes, and a subtle mockery, tinged with subtle tenderness, took its place.

"That is not the way to begin," she whispered, her beautiful red lips parted by a smile. "Take courage in both hands, and put me from you." The pretty palm, that still lay upon his mouth, pressed it ever so delicately as she thus advised him to relinquish her.

"Too late," he said. "That is more cowardice. What am I more than another that you cannot let me go? Catch up your honor, I implore you, ere you sink into the mire!" She spoke mockingly, with an insolent daring

for as yet the man had not so far fallen that his honor was no longer dear in his sight. She laughed aloud in the certainty of her power. Her glance, burning into his, was a mingling of love and triumph. "Honor, Frederic!" she repeated recklessly. "Think of it! It is a magic word that should sway you. To love her means honor. To leave me—she crept close to him, and raising one arm, passed it slowly, seductively around his neck—"dishonor!"

"So be it," said Varley unsteadily. He drew her to him and pressed his lips to the exquisite blue-veined throat, from which the laces fell away as though deeming it shame to hide it.

She sank into a low chair, and poured out tea into the pretty egg-shell china cups before her; her eyes were gleaming; she looked adorable.

"After all," she said, "we have had our little tussle for nothing. Why should you not be my friend? Why not call here as you will, in spite of all the prudish in the world? But if I had done so, I do not see how you would have been greatly the loser."

"I do," said Varley. "Not to see you, never to hear your voice, would have made life insupportable."

"You managed to exist for a considerable time, however, without those joys. If I had never returned I dare say you would have got on very well without them until old age seized you."

"But you did return. We met. If I ever madly dreamed I had erased your memory from my heart, our first meeting dispelled the illusion."

"If only you had not married," said she, very low. And then, with a sudden and entire change of manner, and a wrenching of herself away, as it were from all such folly as even a vague remorse. "Well," she cried gayly, "some one should go to the wall; and she—doesn't love you. She!" with a contemptuous intonation. "One can see it in her eyes, her mouth—she doesn't know how to love. Sugar!"

She paused and smiled, and then with a happy collection and leant towards him. "Do you remember," she said, "what a baby you were about sugar long ago? One, two, three lumps I used to drop into your cup, and you would not have them unless I put them in with my fingers. Once, when I refused (what a naughty boy you were then!) you threw my dear little renaissance sugar-tongs into the fire. You took your punishment very well, however."

Varley laughed. "Put them in with your fingers now," he said. "You owe me something. All my life, I think, since first met you, has been one long punishment."

"Until now," she put in softly. "Well, how many? The old number—one, two, three? Greedy, as of yore? One would imagine sweets would have palled upon you, by this."

"Not such sweets as you can offer," he was quite himself again. Any shadow of remorse that had fallen upon him had been conquered, cast out by the brightness of her presence. He had pushed a low chair close to hers, and the perfume of the violets that nestled in her breast came to him with every breath she drew.

"Ah!" said she, "but if we are to be friends, you must be good, remember. Such pretty speeches are to be tabooed. There are Constantias in the world, and—others. I would have you beware."

"There are also such hours as this," he said.

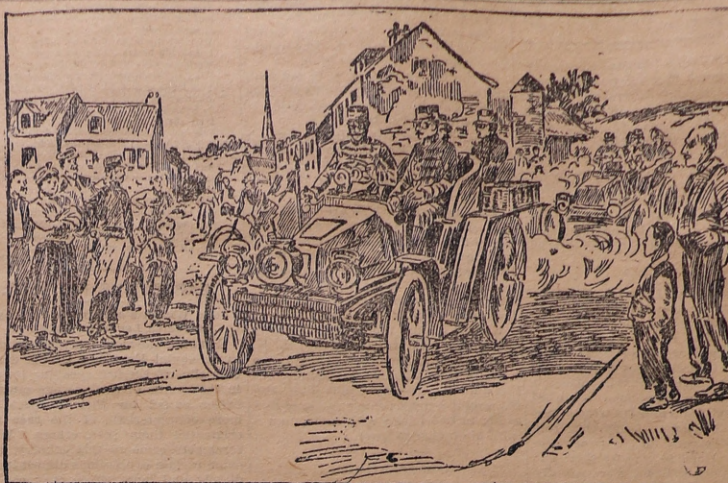
Even as he spoke, there came the sound of a heavy door, of approach in footsteps upon the corridor outside.

"Say moments rather," whispered Mrs. Dundas, hurriedly, making a quaint little moue. "Here comes Cerberus. Push your chair back a bit, and take that look out of your eyes. Settle yourself in a bored position, and brighten up when he enters. Look specially glad to see him. Ah, Jo! what luck to get you at this time of day! Generally your horrid turnips hold you fast, or your shortness or your sullocks, or some other worse thing. Everything is of more consequence than your poor wife. Come here, and sit beside the injured woman, sir, and give her an account of your doings. It was just as well you came when you did, I can tell you, as warning him was on the point of yawning him out of death. No, not a word, Lord Varley, not an excuse. I forgive you."

To be Continued.

BOUND TO ENJOY HERSELF. "Now, said mamma, giving him instructions to Elsie, who is going to take tea with a playmate, 'when you are asked if you will have something, you must say, 'Yes, thank you,' and if you don't want it you must say—'

"Oh," said Elsie interrupted, "I don't expect to refuse anything."



THE MOTOR CAR IN THE FRENCH ARMY—STAFF OFFICERS RETURNING FROM THE MANOEUVRES.

The use of automobiles in connection with the French military manoeuvres was tried last year for the first time, and succeeded so well that this year a still more extended use has been made of them. Each of the commanding generals owns one. They afford the enormous advantage of allowing each commander to convince himself that his orders had been carried out, and that all the troops under his command were in the positions assigned to them. General Brugere was able to set out every morning at five o'clock in his car, cover sixty kilometres of ground, inspect the positions, and be back at headquarters by six o'clock, ready to begin the operations with certainty that all the troops were in position.

HOUSEHOLD.

SKIRT AND WAIST.

Buy several yards of white non-elastic webbing which is strong and will not give. Put on your skirt waists, either cotton, wool or silk, pin this piece of webbing to the centre back of waist just high enough to be sure of giving a good dip from back to front. Pin again at side seams, lowering the tape gracefully to form dip. Stitch along either edge of the tape, by machine, from side seam across back to other side seam. Of course the tape will be lower at side seams than in centre back. This is quite necessary to prevent wrinkles across back of waist. Do not be afraid of getting tape too high up. When the tape is finally sewn into place, sew two common white eyes two inches apart, "lunched up" all that is necessary is a pull or two on the skirt which will pull it down into place. Use stout, large hooks, but the eyes may be of ordinary size. Tape about one-half inch wide. The eyes should be sewn at extreme top of tape with eye part hanging down. The hooks are sewn to skirt with hook part toward the skirt waist. Skirts are further secured by sewing on hooks to correspond with eyes on tape at side seams.

ICE IN THE SICK ROOM.

A medical journal tells how a saucer of shaved ice may be kept in a sick room through a day and night if need be, even with a fire in the room. Put the saucer holding the ice in a soup plate, and cover it with another, then place the soup plate thus arranged on a good, fireproof, low, pressing the pillows so that the plates are completely embedded in them. The paragraph adds that one of the best ice shavers is an old jack-plane set deep. It should be turned bottom upward, and the ice moved backward and forward over the cutter.

WHERE PEPPER IS USED.

A tablespoonful of black pepper put in the washing water is a favorite method of some housekeepers for preserving the color of buff, gray or khaki-colored stuffs.

HOW TO SOLDER.

The knowledge how to mend a hole in a pan, or to join together pieces of metal, is sometimes a very good thing to have, when one is far from a tinsmith, or in too great a hurry to wait for him. It is, besides, a pleasant as well as useful occupation for the older children and furnishes them rainy day work.

Of course, the most workmanlike way to solder is to use a soldering iron, but much can be done with a lamp, and almost anyone can learn to join copper, brass, tinplate, etc., by the use of an oil or spirit lamp. Tinplate is most easily soldered, and next in order is copper, then platinum, silver, brass, wrought iron, steel, and cast iron. Some tinsmiths say cast iron cannot be soldered, but this is a mistake. The first thing to do is to see that the surfaces to be joined are very clean. To insure this, scrape them with a file, knife or sandpaper, just so that they are perfectly clean, and then brighten up a solution of zinc and hydrochloric acid. You can also use resin on copper, tin and brass. Fill a bottle half full of dilute hydrochloric acid, and put in as much zinc as it will take up. You then have a good soldering fluid.

Solder is an alloy of lead and tin, and can be bought by the strip from any tinsmith, or hardware store. When you cannot get it, tinfol can be used, the kind that wraps tobacco.

co, for it is made of two sheets of tin and one of lead pressed into a single sheet.

A kerosene lamp or a candle can be used, but the best is a spirit lamp. Make one yourself out of an ink bottle, pyramid shaped. Make a hole in the cork, run a tube in the hole, and a wick through the tube, and behold! a lamp for alcohol burning.

Now we are ready for work. Suppose there is a handle off the tin cup. Scrape the edges clean, and the places where the handle touches the cup. Moisten the cup surface, place some solder on it, and heat. Dip the handle edge in fluid, put on it the solder, heat, and then press the two surfaces together, holding the flame at the joining until the solder flows freely all around. Then allow it to cool.

Then let us join two pieces of wire. File the ends to a bright point, pound them flat, and bind with a bit of very fine copper or iron or brass wire. Wet the place with soldering fluid, lay on the solder and heat with the flame. When cold, file off the binding wire, and the mending will be less apparent.

Always wash the patches with clean water when they have cooled. It does not take long to learn how to solder anything, from tin to iron.

WITH VEAL.

Veal, although indigestible, is a very palatable meat, and forms a welcome change when beef has been the principal winter meat. It requires careful cooking to bring out the flavor, but can be served in a variety of appetizing dishes.

Veal Cutlets: Heat in a frying pan 1 tablespoon each of rice, sweet lard and butter. Trim the cutlets into shape, dip each one in beaten eggs, roll in cracker or bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper and if liked, minced parsley. Place in the frying pan and cook slowly until brown on both sides.

Veal with Pork: Cut some slices of fat salt pork, place in a frying pan with just water enough to cover, and let come to a boil. Drain the water from the pork, and return to the fire. Place slices of veal on top of the pork, dust with salt and pepper, and cook slowly until both are nicely browned. The flavor of both the pork and veal is improved by this method of cooking.

Larded Veal: Slash in several places a shoulder or leg of veal. In these place slices of fat salt pork, dust with salt, pepper, and flour, place in a baking pan with 1 pt. water and bake for three hours, basting often. Should the water evaporate from the pan, add enough to keep from scorching. There should be at least half a pint when done. To this add half cup sweet cream, and if the flour has not thickened it sufficiently, add more, and serve with the veal.

Veal Loaf: Chop fine 3 lbs. veal, season with salt, pepper and powdered sage, and add 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 cup rolled cracker, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 cup sweet milk. Bake in a bread pan for two and one-half hours and serve cold.

Jellied Veal: Remove the fat from a piece of veal, and boil in just water enough to cover, until the bones are easily removed. Take from the water, cut in small pieces, and place in a deep mold. To this add 1 pt. water remaining, 2 to 3 eggs, 1 box gelatine, 1 teaspoon celery seed, 1 tablespoon cayenne, the juice of 1 lemon and 1 teaspoon mustard. Let

boil a minute, and strain over the meat. Place on ice over night, and when wanted to serve, line a platter with lettuce leaves, turn the veal on the platter, slice and garnish with slices of lemon.

Veal Potpie: For this use portions unit for baking or frying. Cook until tender in a deep stewpan, or better, an iron pot. Season with salt, pepper, and a generous lump of butter. Have water enough in the pot, to nearly cover the meat. Now sift together 1 pt. bread flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 teaspoons cream tartar. Add sweet milk enough to make a thick batter, beat well, drop from the spoon on the veal, cover closely and boil for 30 minutes. After boiling rapidly for 10 minutes the pot may be removed to a place on the range where it will boil slowly for the remaining minutes. As the water evaporates rapidly, it is less liable to burn if this is done.

INCREASING IN PRICE.

Timber Becoming More Inaccessible and More Costly.

In an interesting report on the trade of Riga, the British consul writes that "as the price of the wood trade in the world in general one broad fact is ever before us. It takes from sixty to seventy years to grow an average convertible tree and two minutes to hew it down. Thus, each year the supply of timber is diminished, the forest fringes recede further and further from the ways and means of transport; each year the expense of working out the forests is increased by the extra distances the logs have to be carried. Then, owing to the nature and manipulation of the trade, consumption and supply cannot keep pace with each other, and the price is continually catching up the other, and the consequences are rises and depressions."

"But in the opinion of all who know anything about timber, and have studied the great question of supply, there must be a steady increase in the price of every description of wood goods, and each wave of rising prices will attain a higher level than its predecessor. Even now, at this moment of greatest depression and stagnation, prices are at a level which a few years ago would have been regarded as high."

"As far as the Riga sawing trade is concerned, the forests, which furnish the timber, are now so far away from the rivers which carry the logs that Riga cannot be supplied unless prices are fairly high. If 70 per cent of the cost price of a log in Riga consists of the expenses incurred in bringing it down from the forests, it is clear that a reduction can only be made on the remaining 30 per cent."

"By the remarks I have made I do not intend to imply that the supply of timber is reaching its end. There is still plenty of timber, but it is becoming comparatively so inaccessible that in many parts it can only be worked out when prices rise high. Higher prices will always render accessible for supply those forests which it was not considered worth while to work at low rates. It is much the same, in fact, as with coal and the working of deeper levels."

Professor—"It's one of the frailties of human nature that no matter how much a man gets he wants more." Youth (thoughtfully)—"Oh, I don't know about that—not in a police-court, he doesn't."

Make a Test of the Kidneys.

Decide For Yourself by a Simple Experiment if You Have Kidney Disease.

Scores and hundreds of people who are complaining almost daily of backache, pains in the limbs, not unlike rheumatism, and stinging sensations when urinating, do not know that they are in reality suffering from kidney derangements. Gradually they become thinner and weaker, experience more or less puffiness under the eyes and swelling of the limbs, and feel chronic disease fastening itself upon the system.

It is not necessary for you to undergo an expensive examination to find out if the kidneys are diseased. You can make the examination for yourself. Take a clean glass vessel and allow some urine to stand in it for twenty-four hours. If at that time there are deposits in the bottom of the vessel you can be certain that the kidneys are not in healthy working order. This test, accompanied by the symptoms referred to above, are indisputable evidence of kidney disease.

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"Yes, Cap'n, last summer I had a job as blacksmith in a bakery."

"What was the nature of your duties?"

"Shootin' flies."

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CHANSON BRETON.

Alas, my love is far away,
And there is naught can comfort me!
A gallant woodman once I met,
Beneath the shady greenwood tree,
"Fair sir," I said, "thy vows are vain!
Thou art in wrong with heavy pain,
And he I love—Thou art not he!"
With gauds of jewels and of gold
And robes of pearl and silver thread
Came a great lord who would me wed
And give me all his heart to hold.
And then came Death. O sweet and fair,
Stretch forth thine arms and clasp me there!
Dear Death, do thou my body bear
There where my love is lying cold
Only thy breast should stay my head
Who never may be comforted.
—Rosalind Marriott Watson in Harper's.

HIS LITTLE WARD

A Story Having More to Do With the Child's Governess Than the Child Herself.

It was very annoying. Leslie Thomas threw the letter impatiently on the table and gazed for some time into the glowing embers of his bachelor fire.

What had he done? He, a sober minded, single man, to be saddled with a child for the rest of his days; he, who disliked children, to be the guardian and protector of a girl who was nothing to him until she should arrive at an age to take care of herself. Yet he had promised the child's father.

With an impatient sigh, he picked up the letter again and read the contents.
Dear Mr. Thomas—I trust you will not consider this a piece of interference on my part, but I thought it necessary for you to know that your little ward, Eva Graham, has now reached the age of five, without once having seen the face of her guardian. I am anxious to know what you intend to do in the way of her education and thought perhaps you would better judge by coming down soon to see her. Yours faithfully,
ROSS HANCOCK.

"A piece of impertinence!" said the devoted guardian, biting his nails. "What is it to do with Miss Rose Herschel, I should like to know? The child is nothing to me. However, I suppose I must do my duty by her. I'll run down to Sevenoaks and set matters right straight away, packing my ward off to a boarding school and Miss Impudence about her business. She has had a nice, soft time of it looking after that child, and now perhaps she will be sorry she had a finger in the pie."

That was how Mr. Leslie Thomas found himself the following afternoon outside a snug little villa at Sevenoaks. He hesitated before knocking. The cottage, he thought, looked rather fine for such humble inhabitants, and yet there was the name written over the porch right enough—Woodbine Cottage—in big gilt letters. Filmy lace curtains fluttered at the windows, through which a glimpse of a daintily furnished drawing room could be seen. The window boxes were gay with flowers, and the whole house had a thoroughly well kept appearance.

In some surprise Eva's guardian reached up and lifted the shining door knocker, wondering in spite of himself that he had never had the curiosity to venture here before. The door was opened by a spruce maid, to whose skirts clung a little, girlish mite of five. "Miss Herschel?" he inquired, with a glance of interest at the child.

"Will you please come in, sir?" said the girl, and Mr. Thomas followed the girl into the snug little drawing room ever furnished. He had hardly taken a chair ere Miss Herschel entered, with Eva on her hand.

She was a tall, graceful girl of about eight and twenty, with a sweet, womanly face, frank eyes and a rich, glowing color.

"Mr. Thomas! I'm so glad you've come. I thought you would," she said, with a smile, betraying a bewitching dimple in either cheek. "I did so want you to know your little ward. Isn't she a darling?"
"A nice little girl indeed," stammered Leslie. "I am glad you sent for me. She is now at an age when she should mix up with other children. I will see about a boarding school at once."

"A boarding school!" The color deepened suddenly in Miss Herschel's cheek, and her eyes flashed indignantly. "A boarding school," she repeated warmly, "for a delicate child like that! Nonsense! She wouldn't live a month of it. Besides, I love her and cannot part with her."

The haughtiness and assurance with which she spoke surprised and irritated Mr. Thomas, who considered himself a masterful man in his way.

"Indeed," he said dryly. "But the future of the child must be considered before personal desires."

"She could go to a day school about here, or—I could spare time to teach her."

"Thank you, but I prefer the idea of a boarding school," said Leslie Thomas. "You forget I am the child's guardian."

"And you seem to forget that I have taken the place of the child's mother," said the girl quickly.

"Well, you have been paid for it."

They were insulting words, and Leslie was sorry the moment he had uttered them. Even then he was surprised to see the effect they had upon the girl.

She rose instantly, trembling in every limb, the color coming and going in her cheeks and with her eyes ablaze with indignation.

"Paid for it! Yes," she said rapidly. "And for all you knew and for all the interest you took in me and the child I might have been a wicked, worthless woman who accepted the money for her own use and shamefully neglected and ill used the child."

With this she swept him a look of utter disdain and contempt and, walking over to her writing table, unlocked a drawer and drew forth a small box in which reposed a little hoard of bank notes and golden coins.

"Here are Eva's savings," she said

stiffly; "fifty pounds yearly for nearly five years. It is a nice little sum. Will you please take it with her now?"

Leslie Thomas turned abashed from the scornful brown eyes and by way of diversion picked up the child, who bent him furiously with her little doubled fists.

Leslie laughed awkwardly and set her down.

"She is a little mite," he said. "I suppose she will not be the worse for a little more coddling. What do you say? Shall we keep the peace for another twelve months?"

The girl swept him a deep courtesy. "My lord is gracious," she said, with mock gratitude; and then, with a sudden change of manner, she turned from him, with a sob, and caught the child passionately to her breast.

Emboldened by a strong sense of duty, which had never troubled him before the interview with Eva's good friend, Leslie Thomas paid frequent visits to the little villa at Sevenoaks.

Miss Herschel was consulted about a school in the neighborhood for his little ward, her talents were discussed, her toys chosen and her pleasures arranged, and in the mutual interest for the child's welfare the altercation at their first meeting was forgotten, and the two became fast friends—nay, more, for the fine color in Miss Herschel's cheek deepened to an alarming degree when the familiar knock came at the door, and although Leslie Thomas had as yet spoken no words but those of kindly friendship, his eyes were unconsciously glowing.

But silence could not be maintained for long, and one day when Leslie had accidentally met her returning from a walk he purposely returned to the subject of a boarding school for the hapless little Eva.

This time Miss Herschel maintained her composure and smiled severely. She knew her power now.

"Do you want to be saddled with the child all your life?" he demanded.

"If you put it that way—yes."

"But you may marry," this anxiously.

"In such an event," began Miss Herschel, coloring and with a swift, upward glance, "she would still be in the care of her guardian."

"Then you would leave her?" asked Leslie.

"Oh, no. She would still remain as my little daughter."

This time her eyes were withdrawn, for, with a burst of eloquence, Leslie had caught her in a close embrace.

"Do you really mean it, Rose?" he murmured at length. "Can you really look upon me as a lover after—after my rudeness to you and my brutality to that child?"

"Yes, I think I can," said Rose, smiling, "even after your brutality." But listen, and don't think me quite disinterested with regard to little Eva. Her father was once betrothed to me."

"To you?" said Leslie, suddenly releasing her.

"Yes, but you needn't be jealous, dear. It was a most prosaic affair, and he afterward fell in love with and married Eva's mother, who died, as you know, soon after the little one's birth."

Perhaps it was natural for his poor Herbert when he knew that he was dying to wish to place the little orphan in my care."

"Then you love the child for her father's sake?" said Leslie almost resentfully.

"No; for her own and for his sad memory," said Rose gravely. "Is she to be your little daughter, too, or only mine?"

"She shall be ours," said Leslie, with some fervor. "She was the means of bringing us together, and for that alone I owe her a debt of gratitude I shall never be able to repay."

"Except by being good to her and her adopted mother for the rest of your life," said Miss Herschel, lifting her lips temptingly.

And Leslie sealed the compact—Penny Pictorial Magazine.

Verdi on Berlioz.

"Berlioz was a poor invalid, at odds with everybody, acrid and malignant. He possessed great, acute genius. The rare gift of instrumentation was his. He forestalled Wagner in many orchestral effects. The Wagnerites will not agree to this, but it is so nevertheless. He did not know moderation. He lacked the calm and, I will say, the equipoise that are indispensable to completeness in art. He always went to extremes, even when he did a praise-worthy thing. He was treated badly enough while he lived. Now he is dead, hosanna!"

In 1871 Arrivabene sent some verses on the nightingale and asked Verdi to set them to music. Verdi wrote his excuses.

"Your verses are pretty, but you know well that I am not good at doing fugitive pieces. And, then, do you imagine that after I had made a few trills and a few ascending scales, thinking to imitate the nightingale, that I should have a melody? Ah, no! Melodies are not made of trills and scales."

"Don't be angry with me if I run down Rossini a little, for Rossini need have no fear of abuse. Art will be the gainer when critics know enough and have the courage to speak the truth about him."—Verdi's Letters.

Early Icehouses.

In America icehouses have been known for at least 200 years. They were first very primitive affairs, being nothing more than deep cellars, the flooring made of boards or stone, upon which was placed a layer of straw or sawdust. The sides were lined with boards set about a foot from the wall, and this space was filled in with sawdust, tan bark or straw. A rough, thatched roof completed the structure, which was then filled with ice, between the layers of which tan bark or sawdust was strewn.

DEEP SEA CURRENTS.

MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN THAT HAVE PUZZLED THE SCIENTISTS.

A Theory as to the Origin and Cause of the Gulf and Other Streams—Are They the Product of Immense Submarine Geysers?

For more than a century scientists and philosophers have been vainly trying to discover the origin and cause of the mysterious current in the Atlantic ocean called the gulf stream. Why so called is not apparent, as nothing in the gulf of Mexico is in its composition. There have been many theories, which have been abandoned, some perfectly absurd, such as its being caused by the cooling in its revolution on its axis, for if it had the power to draw this stream at the rate of five miles an hour from the coast of Florida it would draw all the water from the east coasts of North and South America at the same velocity. The prevailing theory is that the northeast trade winds drive a current into the Caribbean sea and, aided by the feeble equatorial stream, heap up the water in the gulf of Mexico, thence rushing around the south of Florida from the source of the gulf stream. But there is no such heaping of the waters in that gulf. The waters there are sluggish, and there is no perceptible current leading toward the gulf stream or anywhere else.

This theory has been accepted for want of a better, but those who favor it are not entirely satisfied with it. The gulf stream is an independent body of water, having no connection with the water around or behind the point where it emerges. It is warmer and of a deeper blue than the surrounding seas and gushes forth from the starting point off Cape Sable at the rate of from five to six knots an hour, with a temperature of about 90 degrees, lessening gradually as it proceeds on its journey of thousands of miles across the Atlantic ocean, warming the western shores of Europe.

Having seen the fallacy of the theories concerning the gulf stream, we will turn our attention to the great Pacific current, identical in all respects with its sister current of the Atlantic and concerning which there are no theories to contend with.

It starts spontaneously from a spot a few miles from the south end of the island of Formosa, in the Bashiue channel, following the coast of Formosa northwesterly, past and through the Loochoo Islands, skirting the coast of Japan; thence turns eastward on its long journey across the wide Pacific, warming the coast of America from Puget sound to Mexico. Its dark blue waters are in striking contrast to the surrounding seas, giving it the name of Surra, or black water. It is an independent stream where no combination of winds or currents can possibly cause the mighty rush of warm blue water with a velocity of from five to six knots an hour from the start.

In its characteristics of heat, color and direction it resembles the gulf stream in every particular, and the origin of the two streams must be the same, whatever they may be, which I shall endeavor to show later on. There is another ocean current similar in all respects to the other two, with the exception that it runs in an exactly opposite direction. Starting from the vicinity of the south end of the island of Madagascar, it runs southwesterly around the Cape of Good Hope, where it disappears off Cape Agulhas. As a current, probably part of it is diverted into a steady set of the eastern current, caused by the prevailing westerly winds in that region. No scientists so far as I am aware, have attempted to account for this current. Having now proved beyond refutation that all the origin advanced as to the cause of ocean currents are groundless, it remains to be proved what the true cause is.

It must be admitted that the currents have a similar origin, as they are identical in every respect as regards color, heat and velocity, springing forth in the same manner spontaneously from the earth in some mysterious way. There is no place on the surface of the earth where the water can be heated to furnish the heat contained in these streams that gush forth from the depths of the sea; consequently the forces must be subterranean and can only be accounted for by large bodies of clear, blue water from the ocean forcing its way into the depths of the earth under its crust, where it burrows a channel of its own to the surface again, having received its warmth on the way by contact with the internal heat of the lower regions of the earth, forced on by continual pressure from behind.

That there are orifices in the earth's crust cannot be denied, also what becomes of the vast volume of water that cannot be computed which is constantly running at the rate of from four to six knots an hour from the Atlantic ocean, through the strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean sea. The numerous rivers, too, are continually flowing in, and yet the sea remains at the same level. Evaporation cannot account for it, for what is evaporated is forced into clouds and is precipitated again into the sea by the medium of storms and frequent rains.

The water must enter the earth from the ocean through these apertures on an incline as it gushes forth in these three mighty currents and cannot be discovered by soundings; consequently these three mighty currents are nothing more or less than immense geysers.—Captain B. F. Sherburne in Cleveland Marine Review.

Didn't Want It at the Price.

"I have my opinion of you," sarcastically remarked the lawyer. "Well, you can keep it," hotly retorted the client. "The last one I had of you cost me five dollars."

SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS.

How the Small Boy Succeeded in Breaking Bad News Gently.

"What do you want, little boy?" "Is this where Mr. Upjohn lives, ma'am?"

"Yes."

"The Mr. Upjohn that runs the bank?"

"He is an officer in the bank."

"The Mr. Upjohn that went down town on a trolley car this morning?"

"I presume he went on a trolley car."

"What?"

"Is he the Mr. Upjohn that was in that horrible street car accident?"

"I haven't heard of his being in any street car accident."

"Didn't hear 'at he'd sprained his ankle jumpin' out o' the car when the train ran into it?"

"No, my little boy; you frighten me. What has—"

"Didn't hear how he run into a drug store for a piece o' courtplaster to stick on a little cut he'd got over the eye?"

"Not at all. For mercy's sake!"

"He isn't in, is he, ma'am?"

"No; he's—"

"Name's John U. Upjohn, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's his name."

"Then he's the same man. He won't be here for an hour or two, I guess, 'cause he's stoppin' to have one o' his teeth tightened that got knocked a little bit loose when he was jumpin' out o' danger, y' know."

"Little boy, tell me the whole story. I think I can bear it now."

"Well, ma'am, he's in the hospital with four ribs broke, an' one leg's in a sling, an' his nose is knocked kind o' sideways, but he's gettin' along all right, an' he'll be out again in about a month, an' here's a letter f'm the doctor tellin' y' all about it, ma'am."

THE COOKBOOK.

A cup of butter means sixteen table-spoons. When we measure butter in a cup, we measure it packed solid.

One cup of sauce means one cup of liquid, regardless of the amount of thickening and butter that you use.

A novel and dainty way of cooking little new onions is to boil them and serve them on toast, similar to asparagus.

Stir all sauces with a wooden spoon until they thicken and begin to leave the sides of the pan. Add flavoring essences after taking the pot from the fire.

After boiling a ham let it cool in the water in which it was cooked. This helps to make it more tasty, moist and tender. The same rule applies to tongue or corned beef.

Sardines broiled in a chafing dish are nice for Sunday night suppers. Use just enough of the oil in the box to cover the bottom of the dish and keep the fish from sticking. When they are browned on both sides, sprinkle liberally with lemon juice and serve hot.

Carried Further.

Not long ago a lady was giving a lecture. Her subject was the human figure and the requirements in the way of proportion for beauty. She herself was of generous—one may say unwieldy—size, and her manner was supercilious and lofty. She was trying to demonstrate the relative sizes of the limbs as they really ought to be.

"For example," said she, "twice round my thumb"—she held it up—"once round my wrist; twice round my wrist, once round my neck; twice round my neck, once round my waist!"

Here she paused, and a shrill voice from the audience exclaimed: "Twice round your waist, once around Hyde park!"

The lecturer hastily passed on to another branch of the subject.

How Old Spiders Live.

Old spiders, which have neither web nor the materials to make one, often hunt about to find out the webs of other spiders, younger and weaker than themselves, with whom they venture battle. The invader generally succeeds, and the younger spider is driven out to make a new web, and the old spider remains in possession until a stronger spider invades the web and drives it out. When thus dispossessed, the spider seldom ventures another attack, but tries to subsist upon the few insects that may fall accidentally into its clutches and eventually dies of hunger.

The Blind Leading the Blind.

Little Ina had always lived in the country until her parents moved to the seat of the State Normal college. Ina was sent to the "practice school" of that institution, where during one hour of each day she was taught by members of the senior training class.

When asked how she liked the school, she replied, "I love my regular teacher dearly, but I don't much like it when those false teachers come in."

HOURGLASSES.

They Have Not Gone Out of Style by a Long Shot.

"Most people think that hourglasses went out of style years ago," said a clerk in a Twenty-third street store, "along with perukes and knee breeches, but as a matter of fact we have more calls for them today than we have had at any time within the last ten years."

That this renewed popularity of the hourglass augurs its universal acceptance as a timepiece by the coming generation I am not prepared to say, but if such a renaissance were to become assured it would be no more surprising than some of the other recent fads based on a revival of lost customs.

Anyway a brief study of the hourglass would do nobody harm. There are thousands in this generation who have not the slightest idea what an hourglass looks like, and it won't hurt them to broaden their education a little along certain lines.

"Of the hourglasses sold at present the three minute glass is in the lead. This glass is used almost exclusively to measure time in boiling eggs, and its usefulness naturally places its sales a little in advance of the more sentimental varieties. Next come the five, ten and fifteen minute and full hour glasses, which are bought chiefly by musicians for piano practice and by lodges and secret societies.

"The sand used in an hourglass is the very finest that the world affords. The western coast of Italy furnishes most of it, as it has done for ages past. The cost of hourglasses is regulated by the ornamentation of the frames. A glass set in a plain rosewood case can be bought for \$1, while a mahogany frame comes to \$1.50 or \$2. Of course, the price can be brought up still higher by fancy carving and decoration. Swell lodges sometimes go to this extra expense, but most people are satisfied with the cheaper grades."

THE POULTRY YARD.

Gravel or coarse sand is as much needed as ordinary food.

All chickens want for health, growth and good conditions is plain, nutritious food.

Even when the fowls have an unlimited range it is a good plan to feed them every evening.

One of the first things to learn about poultry is that they must be kept clean and free from vermin.

Poultry is handsome and subsist with the least care of any kind of fowls. They are prolific layers and a good protection against hawks.

Raw bone contains every part of an egg—white, yolk and shell. Therefore it should be kept constantly before laying hens in the granulated form.

One of the best ways of removing lice from fowls is to make them do it themselves by having a lot of dry earth where they can dust themselves whenever they feel like it.

The comb is always an index to the condition of the bird. When the comb is white or very pale or very black, something is wrong. A healthy fowl shows a bright scarlet color in the comb.

Slave to a Pillow.

There is in this city a young man who sleeps on a pillow that is one foot square and only four inches thick, a pillow that resembles a pancake. He has used it ever since he was a baby.

When, at the age of twelve, he entered St. Paul's school, he took it all the way to New Hampshire with him, and when he entered Harvard he took it to Cambridge also. Starting on his wedding journey, he carried it in his suit case. When he went abroad, the pillow went along. And now, when he is twenty-five, he is more attached to the tiny

Notice.

All accounts due must be settled at once, either by Cash or Note.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The F. T. Ward Co. - DRIED FRUITS. -

The yield this year is abundant and quality fine. We are selling to-day:—

New Valencia Raisins, finest selected, 3 lbs. for 25c.
New Valencia Raisins, finest off stalk, 4 lbs. for 25c.
New California Seeded Raisins, 16 oz. packages, 2 for 25c.
New Currants, cleaned, fine large fruit, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Valencia Raisins, crop 1900, finest selected, 5 lbs. for 25c.
Valencia Raisins, crop 1900, finest off stalk, 6 lbs. for 25c.
Valencia Raisins, crop, 1900, per box, 90c. and \$1.00.

Light Yellow Sugar, 25 lbs. for \$1.00.

Extra Value in Japan Tea, 25c. Your money back if not satisfactory to you.

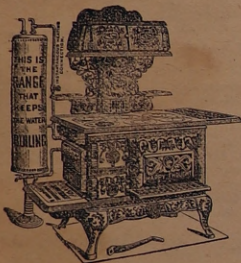
Orange and Lemon Peels, 20c. per lb.

Full stock of Pure Spices at lowest prices.

Dried Apples, Fresh Butter, Eggs and Poultry taken in exchange for goods.

T. G. CLUTE,
MANAGER.

Poultry for Shipment must be well fatted and dry picked. Shipping days as usual.



HERE IT IS BUCK'S "HAPPY THOUGHT," —MADE IN—

6 SIZES, 72 STYLES.

A line complete at every point, having all the latest practical improvements.

Behind it stand the guarantee of 50 years of successful Stove Building.

150,000 in Use.

More made every year than all others combined, and sales constantly increasing.

Call and get further information regarding this splendid Range.

SOLE AGENTS.

H. & J. WARREN,
HARDWARE & TINWARE MERCHANTS, MILL STREET.

READ

"KILLING THE MANDARIN."

A fascinating story of New York life, by VANCE THOMPSON. Begins in THE CRITERION for October, and promises to be THE POPULAR NOVEL.

Our special offer to the readers of this paper.

Three Months' Subscription for 10 cents.

Affords a rare opportunity to obtain an introduction, or promote better acquaintance with the ENLIGHTENED ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE PUBLISHED.

The CRITERION has a distinguished staff of writers and artists, who contribute strong special articles on important topics of the day. Entertaining short stories and poems finely illustrated. Valuable and authoritative papers on matters pertaining to music, drama, art and literature.

JOHN GREY LLOYD, AUTHOR OF "STREET-TALKS ON THE PKE," writes:—"And now I beg you to let me say a word concerning The Criterion. It pleases us all as a clean family magazine, and by 'all,' I mean my friends who appreciate and speak of works of merit. I have yet to find an adverse criticism from man or woman whose interest lies in the lines of pure thought, which tends to elevate life. The Criterion is a great favorite, and justly so, and I beg you to take these gratuitous remarks in the same kind spirit I extend them.

With truest regards, I am,
Sincerely yours, etc.,
REMEMBER, 3 MONTHS for 10 CENTS (stamps accepted). Regular rates \$1.00 per year, 10 cents per copy.

CRITERION PUBLICATION CO.,
41 East 21st St.,
New York City.

Spring Brook Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the Factory, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, at one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, letting milk routes, hiring cheese makers, and any other business in connection with the company.

T. J. THOMPSON, Pres.

LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale choice lots, on Church St., Stirling, containing 21 acres. These are good building sites and will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to

E. W. BROOKS,
Lot 22, Con. 2, Rawdon.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks is not Dead

Notwithstanding a widely current rumor that the Rev. Irl R. Hicks was dead, he never was in better health, and never did a harder and more successful year's work than that just closing. He has just completed his large and splendid journal for 1902 and, with his staff of able helpers, has brought his journal, Word and Works, justly forward into international reputation. For a quarter of a century Mr. Hicks has grown in reputation and usefulness as the people's astronomer, and forecaster of storms and the character of coming seasons. Never were his weather forecasts so much sought after as now, his timely warning of a serious drought this year having saved the people from loss and suffering. Millions of bushels of wheat were harvested through his advice to plant crops that would mature early. The American people will certainly stand by Prof. Hicks, when it costs them so little and the benefits are so great. His fine Almanac of 200 pages is only 25c., and his splendid family journal is only one dollar a year including the Almanac. Send to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, refined oil, and is specially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS, STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Accom. 10.35 a.m.
Accom. 6.43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Now is the time to hunt up good candidates for next year's Municipal Council.
Boys' Pants, 65c., at Fred. Ward's.

The past few days have been somewhat like winter weather, and the pond is frozen over.

The Methodist Sunday School in this village purpose giving an entertainment on Christmas evening.

The latest out in Mufflers at Ward's.

You are going to the Oyster Supper and Concert, Friday eve., in the Music Hall. It's only 25c. admission.

The Methodist Sabbath School at Bethel intend giving a Christmas entertainment on Friday evening, Dec. 20th.

During the past week a number of new telephones have been put in the offices and stores of business men in this village.

Boys' Reeler Overcoats, \$3.25 for \$2.75 at Ward's.

Rev. J. J. Rice will preach missionary sermons morning and evening in the Methodist Church, Stirling, and in the afternoon at Carmel, next Sunday, Nov. 24th.

Rev. C. E. Pineo will deliver his lecture on the life of William Carey, the great pioneer missionary, in the Baptist Church, Thursday evening, Nov. 28th. Offering for missions.

The adjourned meeting of the Hockey Club is called for Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Stirling House. A good attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be laid before the meeting.

Fred. Ward has the finest selection of Furs in Stirling. Do you need any?

Next Thursday being Thanksgiving Day THE NEWS-ARGUS will be issued one day earlier than usual. Advertisers will please take notice, and all changes of advertisement should be handed in on Monday, or Tuesday morning at the latest.

All the local deer hunters returned on Saturday with their full complement, and some fine specimens of antlers were on exhibition. Mr. Geo. Lyons, who lives east of the village, also brought home with him a bear, as on a previous occasion, which looks as if he must be a successful bear hunter.

Just arrived at The Ward Co's. store a fine assortment of Ladies' Waists in Silk, Satin and French Flannel, the newest shades and styles.

When is Stirling to have its long talked of Reading Room and Public Library? The winter evenings are upon us. Is there to be no helpful place of resort for those of us who have no homes, or no pleasant place in them, where we can have congenial companionship and mental recreation or uplift? We believe the young men deserve all honor for having started this movement; we understand that an excellent start has been made. The public, in so far as they have been given an opportunity, have shown their approval by liberal subscriptions. Who is responsible for the plan not being carried out? Can the matter not be taken up by some public-spirited person, and the Reading Room and Library be made to take tangible form?

The entertainment given by the La Dell Concert Company on Friday evening last was a most successful one in every respect, and the Stirling Band, under whose auspices it was held, may well congratulate themselves on its success. The hall was well filled, and all thoroughly enjoyed the different numbers from its commencement to the close. Miss Teresa Flanagan, the talented soprano, was suffering from a severe cold, yet she showed that she was possessed of a voice of rare power and sweetness, though her part of the programme was in consequence necessarily somewhat curtailed. Miss La Dell delighted the audience in her excellent renderings of the various selections she presented. Her imitation of children is perfect; while her rendering of other pieces showed her to be an artist of rare ability.

Stirling defeated the Belleville Business College, in football, at Victoria Park, on Saturday afternoon last, by a score of 8 to 2. The score would have been far different had it not been for the good work of Belleville's goal tender, who stopped many a hot shot. The game was very exciting, and a good exhibition of football, considering the wet state of the grounds.

Village Council.

Minutes of a special meeting of the village council held Nov. 19th. Members present, G. G. Thrasher, Reeve, J. Earl Halliwell and D. Utman. The following accounts were presented:—

B. R. Wright, teaming \$ 22.75
Carlton Wright 33 days work at \$1.00 3.50
Geo. Green 4 days work at \$1.2563
Dan McGee 7 days work at \$1.2587
Jas. Milne, salary, postage, etc. 37.00
Wm. Rodgers, balance for gravel on Mill St. 131.20
Geo. Crowe, balance due for cement walk 222.00

Moved by Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Utman, that the above accounts be paid after reducing Green's and McGee's accounts to \$1.00 per day, which in future is to be the allowance to corporation labourers, and that Mr. Milne be paid his salary, the balance of his account to stand over till next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Utman, that Mr. Geo. Crowe be paid \$11.20 for cement walk at McKee's. Carried.

Mr. Halliwell announced that he had collected \$206.05 from residents on Mill St., being bonus to cement pavement, which sum he had paid to the village treasurer.

On motion the council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

W. C. Wills, of the eighth concession of Thurlow, near Philipston, had four hives of bees stolen from him the other day. This is the second time he has lost bees by theft.

Luke Sharp, a farmer aged 45, living about 7 miles from Napanee on the Kingston road, was on Wednesday morning kicked so severely by a horse that he died in a very short time.

Got Lame Back?

No need of that now. That sort of pain can be knocked out in short order. Dr. Polson's Nerviline, which is five times stronger than any other, penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of suffering, drives it out and thus gives relief almost instantly. Not magic, but strength that gives Polson's Nerviline this power, you will think it magic however if you try it, pain goes so quickly. Sold by dealers everywhere, large 25c. bottles.

Our Clubbing List.

We will club the NEWS-ARGUS with any of the following papers at the rates mentioned:

Weekly Globe \$1.75
Weekly Mail & Empire 1.75
Weekly Sun, Toronto 1.80
The Farmer's Advocate 1.80
The balance of this year and all next year for the one year's subscription to any of the above papers.
Family Herald & Weekly Star \$1.80
Toronto Daily Star 2.50
Daily Globe 4.50
Daily Mail & Empire 4.50
Weekly Witness 1.65
Daily Witness 3.25

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. R. Mather left yesterday for Montreal, where he will spend several days.

Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, I. P. S. for North Hastings, visited Stirling Public School, and other schools in this vicinity last week.

Handsome American Lady, independently rich, wants good honest husband. Address Eric, 193 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.—There will be an Auction Sale of Village and Park Lots in Stirling, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, a.m. For particulars see posters. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.—On Lot 9, Con. 7, Rawdon, the Farm Stock, Grain, etc., belonging to Sarah Knox. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.—On Lot 10 in the 11th Con. of Rawdon, the Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. C. H. Plane. Sale at one o'clock, sharp. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Deaths.

BAILEY.—At Harold, on Nov. 20th, Samuel Bailey, aged 70 years, 10 months and 10 days. Funeral on Friday at 10 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly, for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit in March, 1902.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 8c. 9c. 10c.
Quarter col. down to 1 inch. 9c. 10c. 11c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Business, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

We are still in the FRONT RANK with Hand Made Boots, at

GEO. REYNOLDS, SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

FURS! FURS!

Our Fur Stock is now complete in every detail. We are showing Beautiful CAPERINES from \$5 up. No trouble to show them.

Come and see our display. Everything guaranteed.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

E. F. PARKER

Will be sure to please you when you want anything in his line. His stock can be found at all times fresh and clean.

Call and see our Goods. We'll show them cheerfully, even though you are not ready to purchase.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods, Blankets,
Wrapperettes, Tweeds,
Flannelettes, Tickings,
Flannels, Shirts.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Boys' and Men's Sweaters, Top Shirts, Overalls and Smocks.

A full line of Underwear at lowest prices.

GROCERIES.

Call here for your Groceries, as you can always depend on them being fresh. We always keep the same 25c. Tea.

Highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter, Dried Apples, Beans.

E. F. PARKER.

HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

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If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 8c. 9c. 10c.
Quarter col. down to 1 inch. 9c. 10c. 11c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Business, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

We are still in the FRONT RANK with Hand Made Boots, at

GEO. REYNOLDS, SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

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Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

One Chance Only, Friday and Saturday.

20 Boys' Double Breasted, Heavy Frieze, cloth lined
Reefer Overcoats, sizes from 22 to 30, regular price,
\$3.00 and \$3.50 for **\$2.15**, Cash.

15 Suits only, MEN'S UNDERWEAR, regular 75c. a
suit for **50c.**

10 Dozen MUFFLERS, regular 25c. for
15c. each.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR, CLOTHIER & FURNISHER

C. F. STICKLE.

Too busy with customers inspecting
and purchasing goods to write adver-
tisement this week.

DON'TS

—FOR—

Gift Purchasers.

Don't think of buying Silverware before visiting our store and inspecting our stock of these goods.
Our present prices of Silverware no more represent the value of the goods than the price of bar silver.
Never have we shown such an assortment of Fine Plated Ware. The display fairly bristles with bargains.
There is wisdom in buying this class of goods from a reliable dealer. Our reputation recommends us.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

PROTECTION

by way of Insurance is considered necessary for buildings, which may never burn. Life is sure to terminate; look after your temporal interest and responsibilities by making a contract with THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA. This is laying up money in a practical way.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

J. G. DAVISON, Special Agent.

TREES! TREES! —AT THE— Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
Aug. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Patents for Sale" and "How you are benefited." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **WATSON & TARTON,** Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1903, \$1.00

Farmers' Institutes.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—In view of the approaching meetings of the Farmers' Institute, it appears to me to be a matter for consideration for every farmer, whether these meetings are of any importance, and if so, what we are doing in order to increase the interest in them and to get the most out of them.

We notice by the annual reports for the year ending June 30th, 1901, that the attendance at the meetings and also the membership are larger than ever before.

The number of meetings held throughout the year was 780; the attendance 131,653, and the membership 20,387. North Hastings stands highest in the number of meetings held, seventh in attendance, and second in the list of members, the number of meetings in North Hastings 22, attendance 2,781, and the membership 578. The increased attendance and membership throughout the Province certainly shows that the meetings are becoming more popular, and the information to be obtained through them, and the reports sent to members are being more eagerly sought after.

It would perhaps be well for us as farmers to ask ourselves, or to consider a few questions. First, is it necessary for us to make any effort to increase our knowledge regarding our farms, our farm stock, or our farming operations? Second, is the Farmers' Institute, as a means of obtaining information regarding our business, worthy and deserving of our attendance and support?

In reply to our first question we might ask: If we are in need of a lawyer or a doctor on a difficult case, who is the man we are most likely to employ? It is the man whom we are confident has made the greater effort and the best use of his opportunities to obtain knowledge, and is thereby able to give us the help we need; and these are the men who are being employed, and are being successful in their sphere. The same applies to teaching, mechanics and all other professions and lines of business, and if so surely there is great need of our obtaining all the knowledge we can if we would keep pace with the progress and advancement of the age in which we live. Competition is keener in the markets to-day than ever before. The consumers who are paying their good money for our products are only satisfied with the best. It is the best only that commands the highest price and the poorer quality that is a drug on the market. It is by the aid of knowledge and skill we are enabled to produce the best in our lives, hence the necessity for effort to secure it.

Regarding our second question, the practical information given us by many of the delegates in the past, and the many assurances received from those who have made use of the information given in the reports sent to members, and from the fact that the information thus to be obtained comes within the reach of all, forces me to the conclusion that the Institute is at least one of the best sources for securing information at the least possible cost, and that it is deserving of the hearty support and cooperation of all who are interested in the success of Agriculture. Let us have a grand rally at our regular meetings to be held at Stirling on the 6th, and at Madoc on the 7th of December. Let every official and every member strive to secure the attendance and membership of some one else, and come determined to ask some questions relating to the subject under discussion.

The women will find it interesting and no doubt profitable too, if they make an effort to be present at the Ladies' Meeting in the afternoon.

Miss Maddock has been much appreciated where she has lectured during the past and has the happy faculty of making every one feel at home in the meetings.

Mr. Anderson is also said to be one of the best lecturers on the staff, and I sincerely trust we may have large and successful meetings.

I fear, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed too largely on your valuable space, thanking you for the same, I am
Yours faithfully,

J. G. FOSTER,
Sec. N. H. F. I.

FARM FOR SALE

Northwest quarter of Lot 19 in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, containing 50 acres, more or less. Frame House, Drive House, good frame Barn, and Orchard, in good state of cultivation. Will sell cheap. For particulars apply to

EDWARD SCOTT,
Hewittville P.O.,
Grenville Co., Ont.
or to BYRON LOTT, Anson P.O.

Notice to Farmers.

All parties having wheat on shares from D. Utman will please return the part due Mr. Utman to his barn at Stirling, on Friday and Saturdays of each week.

All parties having Blue Stem Wheat for sale are hereby notified that I will buy all fit for seed, after Jan. 1st, 1902.

D. UTMAN.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber about three months since, one ewe and one lamb. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

W. A. CONLEY,

Lot 2, Con. 2, West Huntingdon.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1903, \$1

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union Annual Meeting.

The Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, on the 9th and 10th of December, 1901, commencing at 1.30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The programme for the annual meeting shows that there were over 3,000 cooperative experiments conducted along agricultural lines throughout Ontario this year. The most important results of these tests will be reported and discussed at the meeting, to which all interested persons are welcome.

Some very important subjects are to be taken up this year. Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., is to give an illustrated address on "The Growing of Sugar Beets and the Manufacture of Beet Sugar." Mr. J. A. Rudick, so well and favorably known throughout Canada, is to speak on "Our Dairy Industry with Hints and Suggestions as to Needed Improvements." The Re-Organization and Improvement of our Agricultural Exhibitions will be discussed by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Prof. G. E. Day and Supt. G. C. Creelman. "The Growing of Fruit of High Quality" and "The Packing of Fruit for the Best Results" will be handled by W. N. Hutt, of the Niagara District, and by Elmer Lick, an extensive fruit grower in the Lake Ontario District. The Ladies' Session on Monday afternoon will be addressed by Miss Watson, Principal of the Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science, Hamilton, and by Mrs. Joy, Principal of the Domestic Science Department, Toronto Technical School. All the sessions of the Union should prove both interesting and profitable.

The Ontario railroads will grant excursion rates to Guelph for those attending the Experimental Union and the Provincial Winter Show. For a programme and for fuller particulars regarding the excursion rates, apply to C. A. ZAVITZ, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Mt. Pleasant Happenings.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Albert Dunkley, who but a short time ago had his barn destroyed by fire, has now lost his house. The fire is supposed to have caught from the chimney.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Scott spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. W. Mason. Don't forget our annual entertainment on Dec. 23rd.

Foxboro Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

Miss Florence Taylor, daughter of the Rev. R. Taylor, has returned to her home in Norwood, after spending a week visiting friends in our village.

The 5 cent tea given by the W. M. S. last Thursday evening was a decided success. The proceeds amounted to \$7.50, and a very pleasant evening was spent. They intend giving several more teas during the winter season. The auxiliary is in a flourishing condition, having now a membership of 58, and more names yet to be handed in.

Mr. Wm. Boyd has returned from the Northwest, where he has been for the past few months.

The Epworth League intend having a debate next Friday evening on "Resolved that the daily papers do more harm than good." After the debate refreshments will be served.

Harold News.

A large concourse of sympathetic friends and relatives attended the funeral of the late Samuel Bailey, which took place at Bethel on Friday, Nov. 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gay and family have moved from their factory to Harold for the winter.

Mr. George Tomkins is hiring men for work on his timber limits the coming winter.

Mr. Sidney Woodward has completed and moved into his new residence which adds greatly to the appearance of his premises.

John A. Potts has returned from the Northwest and reports everything as very favorable for a working man who desires to make money.

Mr. Frank Spencer, of Halloway, visited in the neighborhood recently.

Mr. Stephen Innis and family have moved to Spring Brook for the winter.

Mr. John T. Bateman, of Spring Brook, wears a plug hat and a smile—it's a boy.

November.

No sun—no moon!
No moon—no sun!
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no "other side the way"—
No end to any row—
No indications where the crescents go—
No top to any temple—
No recognitions of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing "em—
No knowing 'em!
No travelling at all—no locomotion—
No inking of the way—no notion—
No go—by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth—no cheerfulness—no healthful ease—
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade—no shine—no butterflies—
No bees—
No fruits—no flowers—no leaves—no birds—
November!

Winter Worries Are Overcome by Supplying Your Winter Wants at our Money-Saving Prices.

Dress Goods Specials.

50 yds. Dark Grey Homespun, 60c. value for 45c. yd.
90 yds. Ladies' Cloth, Dark Blue, Garnet and Dark Green, 50c. for 40c. yd.
50 yds. Tartan Checks, wool goods, 40c. value for 25c. yd.
10 dozen Ladies' Wool Vests, great value at 50c.
1000 yds. Pink Flannelette, specials at 5c., 7c. and 8c. yd.
5 only, Golf Shawls, regular \$2.50 for \$1.50 each.

5 only, Serge and Homespun Skirts, \$3.00 for \$2.25, \$4.50 for \$3.00.

25 pairs "Sterling Brand" White Wool Blankets, a \$3.00 value for \$2.50 pair.

\$5.00 MEN'S TWEED SUITS.

25 Suits bought at a bargain, sizes 36, 37 and 38, worth \$7.00 to \$8.00, your choice for \$5.00.

POULTRY.

Last shipment of Live Turkeys, Tuesday, Nov. 26th. 6½c. and 7c., Cash.

Last shipment Live Chickens and Hens, Thursday, Dec. 5th.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, FOWL, etc.—Highest possible trade price will be given for delivery at store, Wednesday, Nov. 27th, in dead, body picked shipping shape. Particulars on enquiry.

W. R. MATHER.

Prepare for the Winter A Good Old Fashion One is Predicted.

Be ready for it, by buying strong, solid Footwear, that you can depend on, and will protect you from rain, snow and ice.

See our HOCKEY BOOTS.

Our Home-Made Boots sell on their merits.

Bring along your Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples and Beans.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks is not Dead.

Notwithstanding a widely current rumor that the Rev. Irl R. Hicks was dead, he never was in better health, and never did a harder and more successful year's work than that just closing. He has just completed his large and splendid Almanac for 1902 and, with his staff of able helpers, has brought his journal, Word and Works, justly forward into international reputation. For a quarter of a century Mr. Hicks has grown in reputation and usefulness as the people's astronomer, and forecaster of storms and the character of coming seasons. Never were his weather forecasts so much sought after as now, his timely warnings of a serious drought this year having saved the people from loss and suffering. Millions of bushels of wheat were harvested through his advice to plant crops that would mature early. The American people will certainly stand by Prof. Hicks, when it costs them so little and the benefits are so great. His fine Almanac of 200 pages is only 25c., and his splendid family journal is only one dollar a year including the Almanac. Send to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

A Chicago firm has bought the Pan-American buildings for \$92,000 and will remove the material.

Mr. C. M. Hays has returned to the Grand Trunk Railway, and has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager. He will likely assume the duties of the position on the 1st of January next.

Shamrock Cheese Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Shamrock Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory, on Friday, Dec. 6th, 1901, at the hour of nine o'clock, a.m., for the election of officers, paying dividends and other general business of the company.

J. W. SAGER, Pres.

Enterprise Cheese Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Enterprise Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1901, at 1 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, letting milk routes and other general business of the company.

W. T. SINE, Pres.

Evergreen Cheese Factory.

The Annual Meeting of Evergreen Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, at 1 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of paying dividends, election of officers, letting milk routes and any other business in connection with the company.

WM. RODGERS, Pres.

HAROLD CHEESE FACTORY.

The Annual Meeting of the Harold Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, at 1 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, election of officers, letting milk routes and any other business in connection with the company.

JOHN TANNER, Pres.

Central Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at the factory, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, at 1 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, election of officers, engaging cheesemaker, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

G. A. JOHNSON, Pres.

Spring Brook Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Cheese Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, at one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of paying dividends, letting milk routes, hiring cheesemaker, and any other business in connection with the company.

T. J. THOMPSON, Pres.

CREDIT SALE OF HIGH GRADE CATTLE.

The undersigned will sell by private sale 10 head of High Grade Ayrshire and Jersey Heifers and Cows from grand milkers. Terms—One Year's Credit, at 6% on approved joint notes.

E. W. BROOKS,
Lot 22, Con. 1, Rawdon.



Eureka Harness Oil
A good looking horse and poor looking harness are a bad combination. Eureka Harness Oil will make your harness soft and pliable, pull out the dirt and keep it out as long as it ordinarily would. It is made by the Eureka Oil Co.
Give Your Horse a Chance!

The Gold Miner's Story.

I ain't a sentimental sorter coon, by no manner of means, and what's more, I never pretended as I were. A incident that I know of, though, for downright sentimentality beats anything I ever heard of. Even now, though it happened long time ago—some where back about the fall of '51—he can't recollect it without a chokin' lump rises inter me gullet and me eyes become sorter moist. It's a yarn of what a feller done 'cos he thought it was his duty and 'cos he loved a gal.

Yes, I tell yer, there's dramas enacted in sich lives as ourn which, if it was performed on the stage, those pale-faced clever noospaper knowalls, or crickets, or whatever they calls 'emselves, would say as it was unnatural, and could never have happened. But, they'd be in a mistake for all that, 'cos this here yarn is gospel.

I'll tell yer 'xactly how it come about. It was at Davidson's Creek—as wild and brown and lonesome a locality as ever mortal man clapped eyes on—level and sandy and monotonous.

There was a wild, harum-scarum lot of boys collected there, too, I gives yer my word. Of course, when gold is located at a place, yer wouldn't expect very high-class society; and Davidson's Creek were no exception, unless it were worse than most. If anything, Nigh every soul there was a wrong'un.

Wal, Tim Bennett, though—yer could hardly call him a wrong'un. He was a short, insignificant, little shimp of a feller, with a chivvy yer couldn't help likin', and the most internally bad luck as ever dogged a miner.

He had a snile and a kind word for everyone, and I honestly believe he would have given his last penny to a pard who was down on his luck. We mostly called him "the Parson," not that he was extry religious, but 'cos he was so much better'n the rest of us, and had never been known to cuss for more'n half a minute at a time.

The fellers at first used ter take 'vantage of him, but it weren't long 'fore he showed us he could use his fists or his shooter as well as the best of us.

Then there were Nelly Bell—ol' Hanky Bell's darter. She were a good one, and no mistake. She were always mending or patching fer someone, or making a fine appetizin' stew out of some of our tough 'tack' fer some feller that was took sick. We used ter fairly worship her, but she'd have nothing ter do with us. She was dead gone on the "Parson," and the only one that didn't know it was the "Parson" himself.

Wal, to be gettin' along. One day Denis O'Brien were a-comin' back to the camp yer a bit of a saunter round, when Nelly Bell's darter up ter him, her eyes all red and swollen with cryin'.

"Denis," she sobbed, "yer are a well-plucked 'un, and I wants yer to help me. Will yer?"

Off comes Denis' hat in an instant. "Want me to help, do ye, Nelly? Shure, if ye on'y say, Ol' with yer head, Denis, beaded Ol' will do it just to show ye that Ol' mane b'sness. And what have ye been cryin' yer purty eyes out for, and what are ye aither wantin' me to do?"

"Oh, Denis, it's awful. They've been and robb'd the 'Parson' ter do with us. And they're jest a-comin' ter string him up. Yer know Dan Black. It 'pears he keeps all his money in two black boxes, marked D. B. One of them boxes has been found empty under a heap of clothes in the 'Parson's' tent, and he's sayin' he's done it. But it ain't him, Denis. I'll stake all I've got it ain't him. I has my suspicions as ter who it is in fact, I'm pretty sure; but yer see, I can't prove it. Yer will help me, Denis, won't yer, ol' pard?"

"But what d'ye expect me to do, Nelly?"

"Do? I've been up ter the saloon and tried ter get him off, but it ain't no go. They says the suspicions is too much agen him—they want proofs, and unless they're brought the law must take its course. And I can bring proofs. So what I want yer ter do is ter stop 'em fer half an hour. By that time I'll bring my help poor Tim. He'll be there."

"Nelly, tell me. Why do ye take all this interst in the 'Parson'?"

There were no answer.

"It's because ye love him."

"Denis, yer're right—it is," says Nelly.

The Irishman weren't no saint, and when he heard this his face was filled with jealousy. A bitter fight took place 'tween his honor and Love, and it weren't long 'fore Love kem out on top. Why should he sacrifice everything jest fer this mincing "Parson"?

Nelly, Ol' will save him if Ol' can, thafe or no thafe, not because Ol' beleave he's innocent, but fer yer swate sake. Will ye promise?"

"No, I cannot," says Nelly, angrily.

"Thin, beaded, let him swing," blurted out Denis, sullenly, at which Nelly commenced ter cry.

"Jist promise, and Ol' save him if or do me best."

"Won't yer do it without me promise? Not as a honorable gentleman—Denis?"

"No."

"Then, I promise, but on'y on condition that yer save him, mind yer. I can't stand 'er and see him die. But as fer yer—I hate yer fer a low-down mean bound."

She run off then, leavin' Denis bewildered.

He watched her out of sight, thinkin' all the time. Then a smile gradually spread over his face—the smile of a feller what fought and won.

"Dear, plucky little girl," he muttered.

Denis arrived at the tree jest in time. The rope were already round the "Parson's" neck.

"Boys, what are ye up to?" says Denis.

"I'm thinkin' yer'd better not a-interfere with this here catcherin', Denis," said the President.

"Arrah, but Ol' mane on'y interfeerin', beggin' yer honour's pardon, President, becase it's committin' murder ye all are. Ye are jist goin' to shurrin' an innocent thoy. Ol' tell ye the 'Parson's' innocent."

"Don't yer be a fule. We've jest had a kinder trial, jedge, jury, and all proper, and the verdict of this court is 'Guilty, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul.' The empty box was found in his shanty right enough—there ain't no mistake in that—and he can't explain it now."

"Now, listen to me, ye blaguard! The feller that touches that rope Ol' tell datright through him, Ol' will. Listen to me. Ol' have a confession to make. I did this crime meself."

Ter say they was astonished would be putting it mildly. There were a look of utter amazement on everyone's face.

Then the President and seemed to be all talkin' at once. Presently a hush fell on the crowd and the President spoke.

"Denis O'Brien, yer own confession yer pleads guilty of thievin'. Yer have heartlessly robbed a poor hard-workin' man and have allowed a innocent young feller ter be tried, condemned, and nearly executed. We ain't particular here, but thievin' is a crime which we must stamp out at any cost. Yer-know the penalty and we can make no exception. 'Parson,' yer're lucky and can now go free. Allow me, ter be the first ter congratulate yer."

Then says the "Parson":—"Don't congratulate yet. Yer've jist tried and nearly hung me fer a crime I never done. Jest think of the anxiety I must have suffered. Don't yer think yer owe me a sorter recompense? I don't want much. It's only that yer let Denis go, if he promises to git away at once. He confessed ter this of his own free will, which shows some pluck anyway."

The President commenced ter look uneasy, and more so still when he saw Nelly walkin' quickly towards 'em.

"Yer see, it's like this 'ere. Ol' Black's gold's been snicked, and someone's got ter be punished fer it. Imagine, if yer can, what a pretty pass things would take if we once took it inter our heads to let 'em off. No, we can't make no exception in this case anyhow. Miss Bell," he said, turning to Nelly, "this ain't quite the place for ladies, and I hope yer won't take it as unkind if I asks yer ter go away. As a matter of fact, we've got some very unpleasant b'sness ter get fixed up."

Up ter the present Nell had not dared ter look at the prisoner.

"I tell yer, Mister President, yer've got the wrong man. The 'Parson' ain't took nothin'."

"No, so we've found out; but Denis has confessed."

Nell started back in amazement when she saw Denis.

"Denis, me brain's boy, what have yer been an' done?" she exclaimed.

"Yer told me to kape 'em back an' to make time, and faith, this is the only way Ol' could stop the murderin' blaguard."

Nell turned ter the President again.

"I know the real one who has robbed Dan Black. It ain't the 'Parson,' nor it ain't Denis, though he says it is. He'll explain ter yer why he confessed afterwards. Yes, I know who has done it, and I wish ter give him fair warning. Let him come forward and own up like a man."

She paused several seconds, then added:

"I ain't playin' no game of bluff. No, 'fore Heaven, I tells yer I know the man who's done it. Now, let him come forward."

A dead silence fell on the crowd as she paused again, but no one moved. Her eyes flashed with anger, and like a dart her arm shot out, and with finger extended she pointed at one of the men.

"Yer coward, Silas Deane! Yer thief! Yer done it, and deny it if yer can!"

With an oath Silas Deane sprang forward and, whippin' out his shooter, he fired at Nell. Sich an action could never be allowed! Afere he could fire agen he was stretched on the ground with more bullets in his body than yer could count on yer two hands.

III.

Nell weren't dead; 'twere on'y a mere scalp wound. Nevertheless she were the talk of the camp. So were the "Parson" and Denis, for the matter of 'at—'Specially Denis.

Wal, soon after this occurrence Nell were sittin' on a tree-stump, lookin' the plecter of misery. She had been cryin' for the "Parson" had jest left her, after he had summoned up enough courage to "pop the question."

She, remembering her promise to Denis, said that though she loved him she could never marry him.

He looked her in the eyes, and I rather fancy he understood it. He went sadly away, muttering something like "So it's Denis! Wal, she's as lucky as he is."

Almost as soon as the "Parson" had left Nell Denis kem up.

"A good mornin' to ye, Nell."

"Good mornin', Denis."

"I've come about that promise ye made—'at Ol' hope yer're satisfied with the way Ol' carried out me own part of the contract. And a near thing it was, indeed, jist a case of touch and go."

"I never meant yer ter take sich a risky course, Denis."

"The way the only way of gainin' time. They shut me, mouth for me ivery time Ol' spoke."

"Yer're a brave feller, Denis, and I can never thank yer enough."

"Yer remember yer promise, Nell?"

"Yes."

"Are ye wantin' to back out av it, or are ye goin' to carry it through?"

"Why, I'll keep ter my word, of course."

"D'ye know the 'Parson's' in love with ye, Nell?"

"I didn't know till jist now, when he told me, and asked me ter be his wife. I refused him—'cos I promised yer."

"Nelly, dear, yesterday Ol' tuk ye at a mane advantage. Ye called me nasty names. Ol' wish to say yer're right. Ol' was worse than all that, but ye mustn't call me such names agin. Ol' been thinkin' and have decided to marry ye. D'ye think Ol' married yer and ruin yer whole life, knowin' all the while that yer were eatin' yer heart out for the 'Parson'?"

"No, darlin', I ain't so bad as that. Nelly, I release yer from yer promise, entirely."

"Denis!" Nell cried.

"Is, entirely, thank yer?"

"By lettin' me be the best man at yer wedding—and nothing else at all."

An' he was—London Tit-Bits.

WHY WAS HE AN IDIOT?

There is a story told of a very talkative lady met with a well-deserved rebuke at a social gathering not long ago. Her husband is a man of high standing in the world of science, but the lady regards him as a dreamer of impossible dreams. "Do you know," she remarked, "that genius and imbecility are twin brothers? The world regards John as a genius. Now, there are times when I believe him to be an idiot."

ON A RAILROAD IN RUSSIA

VERY FINE COACHES USED IN THAT COUNTRY.

Particulars Noticed by a Traveler—Poor Light for the Evening.

This train in which I am traveling would compare well with trains in England and America, writes a correspondent of the London Daily News.

There are two engines, black and grays, and they have huge funnel-shaped chimneys. They consume an enormous quantity of wood, but there is no scarcity of it, for at every station there are stacks of it sawed into convenient chunks.

On one of the trains the post wagon, with two brass horns ornamenting its outer panels, and a green-painted letter-box, bearing a picture of a sealed letter, hanging outside. At the other end is what approximates to our guards' van.

Where the conductor stands, a mayor gentleman in black military kind of frock-coat with a white and purple tassel on the shoulder—occupies much of his time drinking tea, though twice a day he makes a promenade of one end of the train with a couple of superintendents, thinner, to open and shut the doors for him.

All the other cars are for passengers. There is one car painted blue for first-class passengers, two painted yellow for second-class passengers, and a third painted green for third-class passengers. The cars are all built on the corridor plan, and as the gauge of the line is wide, they are roomy.

The "swagger" people, like generals and their wives, and

SIDERIAN MILLIONAIRES, wealthy merchants, and English journalists, travel first-class; second-class is favored by lesser military officers, wives and daughters going out to Siberia to join the head of the family, who has his eye on becoming a millionaire, and also by men whom I take to be German commercial travelers.

But the majority are third-class, a biggedly-piggledy community of decent-looking artisans and their wives, and hordes of children wandering east to settle, and a fair sprinkling of house-servants, and a few young fellows, always smoking cigarettes and diving into every buffet and shouting for pevo (beer), and having mock attempts to pitch one another out of the window. The mass, however, of my fellow-travellers are moujiks, shaggy men with big sheepskin hats that give them a ferocious air.

They are dressed in their best, with sackin' tied around their feet instead of boots. The women are fat and plain and barefooted, though the colors of their dresses are sometimes startling in brilliancy; gaudy orange is popular. They, too, have hordes of youngsters, little bundles of unwashed rags, but plump and happy most of them.

The first-class car is divided into compartments, where, if you are alone, you maintain privacy by turning the key. There are plush seats on either side, but as this is summer time, they are covered with red-striped cotton. At night the car attendant comes in, touches a lever, and the back of the seat swings up and makes an upper berth. And the bottom seat

comes bottom upwards, and a pull at a cord reveals a soft mattress and pillow. The ideal way is to have a compartment to yourself, and you get this in exactly the same way as you secure a carriage to yourself on an English train. Railway attendants having the same weakness all the world over, I have traveled the ideal way.

The lighting of the car in the evening is bad. A single candle is stuck in a case on the wall, and this has not only to illuminate your compartment, but contribute to lighting part of the corridor on the other side. It is impossible to read. The lavatory accommodation is limited, and as it is for the joint use of both sexes, it is a cause of frequent embarrassment. About twice a day it is performed singly. For two hours each morning there is a little crowd of unwashed, uncombed, and semidressed men and women standing about the corridor, all smoking cigarettes, women as well as men, and each giving their neighbor with side glances of distrust, lest there will be some underhand move to get possession of the lavatory first.

Among the provoking things of life is the way Russian hotels and lavatories are run. To cleanse yourself there is no tap to turn on the water, but there is a button, which, on pressing with your hand, releases a trickle. The moment you cease pressing the button the supply is cut off. When you are actually prying the water trails along your elbow and soaks your shirt sleeves, or douses your clothes and boots. The only refuge is selfishness. So I plug the basin outlet with a cork and hold the button up till the level pencil in the basin is full. Then I wash. Thus the water supply soon gives out, and I pick up several expletives in Russian from my fellows.

A SECOND-CLASS CAR.

The second-class cars seem almost as good as the first. Ladies or husbands and wives or travellers who cannot get the railway side of the North Atlantic can, if there is not too much traffic, get a compartment. Otherwise the seats and beds are arranged without any cubicle division. On hot nights—and though Russia in winter is colder than the North Pole, it can in summer be more torrid than the equator—it is better to travel second-class than first.

All the third-class cars are grimy; there are sections reserved for women and children. The woodwork is painted dark inside, but there is not a vestige of cushion. I spent hours among these emigrants. I find them interesting. They are horribly dirty, and as they like to have the windows closed, despite the temperature, the

cars reek with odor. They carry all their worldly possessions with them, some foul sleeping rough and some bundles of more or less clothing. These are spread out on the hard seats to make them a little less hard. Bread, tea and melons seem their chief fare. There are great chunks of sour, black bread, and at every halt kettles are seized, and a scramble made to the platform, where the local peasant women have steaming samovars, and sell a kettle of boiling water for a halpenny and a watermelon as big as your head for a penny.

Besides bread-eating and scattering half of it on the floor, and munching melons, and making a mess with the water for tea-making, there is the constant smoking of cigarettes. A peasant may not be able to afford a hunk of bread, but he has a supply of cigarettes. They are tiny, unsatisfying things, half cardboard tube, then to be thrown away. You could smoke a hundred a day and deserve no lecture on being a slave to tobacco.

PERSONAL TIT-BITS.

Notes of Interest About Some Leading People.

Francis Joseph of Austria, now seventy-one years old, has been on the throne fifty-two years, and so holds the record for length of reign. King Christian of Denmark is eighty-two, but has only been on the throne thirty-seven years.

A good story is told of Sir John Tenniel, the famous cartoonist. One day they asked him why he had never married. "Well," he replied, "if I had married a girl she would have wanted to be going about all over the place, and that would not have suited me, while, on the other hand, if I had married an elderly lady she would have worn a shawl, and that I could not have stood!"

It will always remain to Mr. Cecil Rhodes's credit that he was one of the few of whom the late General Gordon made an intimate and trusted friend. Chinese Gordon first met

him in the Sudan, and it is not generally known that he was earnestly asked to become the General's private secretary and alter ego, a position which Mr. Rhodes, after much hesitation, declined.

The personality of the Sultan of Turkey is much misrepresented. He possesses a sensitive nature and his domestic affections are strong. His powers of work are exceptionally great, and he never takes stimulants except on occasion of a feast or a cigarette. His dress is simple—a black frock-coat cut in Turkish fashion and a white waistcoat, with a gold watch-chain. No great display; yet when he gives you audience on a Friday, after the ceremony of the Selamlik, he impresses you with his picturesque dignity and placid face. He used to be one of the best pistol-shots in Europe.

As everyone knows, "Lady Audley's Secret" was the novel which lifted Miss Braddon into fame. It may not be so generally known that the author had so little confidence in her work as to bring it out in an obscure periodical, "Robin Goodfellow." Then, indeed, it would have remained "forgotten, buried, dead," had she not been able to prevail upon a publisher to bring it out in a more accessible form. It then sprang into an instantaneous popularity. The success of the novel was amazing, and probably the critics did no harm to the sale by describing the work as "sensational." More than a million copies have been sold, and the public still ask for more.

The Talbotts are said to owe their inheritance of Lacock to a very romantic incident. The young daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Sherborne, being in love with John Talbot, contrary to her father's wishes, and discarding one night with him from the battlements of the Abbey Church, said she "I will leap down to you." Her sweetheart replied that he would catch her then, but he did not believe she would do it. However, she leapt down, and Mr. Talbot caught her in his arms, and was struck with so much force that he fell as if dead. She cried for help, and he was with great difficulty brought to life again. Her father thereon told her that since Talbot made such a leap she should even marry him.

Quite a number of Royal ladies are adepts with the rifle. One of these is Portugal's plucky Queen, who recently received the German medal for saving life. Her Majesty is a keen sportswoman, and can handle her rifle with a precision which is positively deadly. Queen Helena of Italy is another clever shot. She spends much of her time in her pretty little hunting lodge in the Island of Monte Cristo, and is as clever with the revolver as with the rifle.

The Duchess Carl-Theodore of Bavaria and her sister the Archduchess Carl Ludwig, the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, and the Grand Duchess of Hesse are others who can hold their own with the rifle or the gun. Queen Victoria and her daughters prefer the rod to the gun, and may be regarded as expert fisherwomen.

Mr. Roosevelt, the new President of the United States, himself a successful sportsman, can boast of having saved the life of a descendant of Lord North, whose obstinacy lost England the American Colonies. In 1855 the Hon. William and the Hon. Lord North, sons of the present Lord North, were in America, and visited Mr. Roosevelt on his ranch in North Dakota. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Roger North started one evening to ride to Medora. In crossing a deep gulch which was in the path, the horses ran over a bridge made of logs laid on poles so that it was hidden from view—Mr. Roger North, who was riding, went through, horse and all. Mr. Roosevelt, however, was not so lucky, and hauled him out, or he must have been drowned.

RUSSIA FROM THE INSIDE.

Awful Picture of Affairs in That Country.

Captain J. W. Gambier, R.N., writes as follows in the October Fortnightly Review:

One can liken Russia's present condition to that of a spendthrift who continues to get credit somehow, and trusts to providence to discount his bills. It is difficult to exaggerate the financial difficulties of Russia at the present moment—all her industries lying idle and agricultural ruin her chronic state. I know of no parallel to the difficulty the government in disposing of the the thousands of thousands of laborers and artisans thrown out of work by the closing of industrial undertakings in every part of the empire. To an Englishman ten, fifteen, or twenty trains packed, passing over one single line of rail, packed with starving mechanics in open cat-pens—fed as they go on, on black rye bread and water, and then kicked out into the street to fish for themselves in their starving, desolate homes, would indicate the end of the British Empire. But this is the spectacle to be witnessed any day in all parts of Russia—aye! and worse things, too, if the horrors of the slums of Moscow, Kiev, St. Petersburg and other large towns could be revealed. We are accustomed to picture the financial difficulties of Turkey as being

ALMOST UNBEARABLE.

Those of Russia are, I believe, far worse; the Czar, or rather, his master De Witte, the minister of finance, is compelled to find money for not only a vast and generally ruined nobility, whose fathers have spent with Russian recklessness the money they received for the emancipation of their serfs, have left their sons with neither money to go on with, nor serfs to work their estates. This nobility has now to live as best it can, chiefly in selling its ancestral forests, or handing over the government offices in search of pay or plunder.

Then, above all this, comes her colossal army. It is true the private soldier receives scarcely any pay, and is fed on black bread; still, his numbers count, up and, in addition to him is that other army, the police, the secret police. Then throw in the cost of the imperial palaces, the salaries of the great officials, the households of the grand dukes, the vast cost of the imperial opera, the countless hordes of useless priests, the enormous manual outlay on unproductive public works bearing in mind that probably not more than one-half of any sum allotted for these specific works ever serves its legitimate purpose; adding also, the fact that out of every foreign loan (as is openly admitted in Russia) only a small portion comes to Russia, the rest going in all manner of ways to bolster up the value of Russian securities abroad—and I think an impression must be formed that Russia "must do something," as we say of a private individual who has outrun the constable.

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

The Fruit Cure For Some of the Ills of the Human Body.

The curative value of fruit is becoming more and more insisted upon by those who make a study of dietetics. Grapes are recommended for the dyspeptic, the consumptive, the anemic, and for those who have a tendency to gout and liver troubles. Plums, also, are said to be a cure for gouty and rheumatic tendencies. The acid fruits, especially lemons and oranges, are particularly good for stomach troubles and rheumatism.

It is not sufficient, say the advocates of the fruit cure, to eat a small quantity at breakfast or dinner. One should eat from two to eight pounds of grapes a day, or, if the oranges are the curative agency, the number to be eaten in a day may vary from three to six.

A healthy condition of the body depends upon a perfect balance of foods taken. There are many other factors entering into the question, but this feature must not be forgotten. Few people there are who can keep healthy without fruit.

How absurd, so one says, to be told to eat fruit when everybody eats it. Yes, but how do you eat it? Do you take a definite amount of it, the same as you do of meat and potatoes, or do you eat it as you do candy?

If you suffer from an acute attack of indigestion after a dinner of soup, meats, pickles, sauces, salad, cakes, pastries, with spices and condiments enough to blister the skin, to say nothing of the delicate lining of the stomach, pray do not aver that indigestion arises from the morsel of fruit taken at the end.

Be honest with your stomach for a month. Eat no more than you need of simple food, into which the true basis of nature, such as apples, oranges, pears, or other fruit, shall enter. Try, if only as an interesting experiment, to eat sparingly of the cruder articles of diet, and more of those such as apples, oranges, and see to it that fruit forms a part of each meal.

"But there are so many kinds of fruit that I cannot eat."

"There it is again. Because you cannot eat everything, can you boast of one meal ending with fruit, if of course, was the apple or strawberries that did the harm."

"But doesn't fruit make the blood thin?"

"It certainly does, and we are mighty glad of it. Ask any doctor who has practised medicine for ten years with his eyes open, and he will tell you that the great majority of grown-up folks have blood too thick."

The minerals and natural acids of the fruit are the very best conceivable remedies for this thickened condition of the blood. Fruit then becomes a most valuable and necessary and a most delightful luxury."



Spies—'Parson, Ah got somfin' weighin' on mah souk'—
'Parson—'Jedgin' frum de size ob yo' fet Ah should coincide wid yo'."

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Wheat—There is a good demand for home millers and the market is strong. Five cars of red and white 60-lb. wheat sold today on a low freight to a mill west at 71c. Most local dealers quote 69 to 70c as the prices ruling in the trade. Goose wheat is steady at 65c for No. 2 east and 64c middle freight. Spring wheat is steady at 70c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is firm at 85c for No. 1 hard, 82c for No. 1 Northern and 79c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit, and 2c less for local delivery Toronto and west. No. 1 hard is quoted at 79c Godrich and Midland.

Flour is steady and cars of 90 per cent. patents sold today at \$2.08 and \$2.70 in buyers' bags middle freight, and 15c to 20c more is asked for choice brands. Manitoba flour is firm at \$4 for Hungarian patents and \$3.70 for strong brands, in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Is in good demand and firm. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$1.17 and bran at \$1.14 to \$1.50 middle freight. Manitoba milled is \$1 per ton higher at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—There is a good demand and the market is strong. Five cars of No. 1 east, middle freight, 56c. No. 1 is quoted at 55c, No. 2 at 53c, No. 3 extra at 50c and No. 3 at 47c.

Buckwheat—Is firm at 52c to 53c east and 52c middle freight.

Rye—The distillers do not seem to be buying any, but there is a good demand for feeding and the market is firm, with sales at 52c middle freight, and it is quoted at 53c east.

Corn—Is in good demand and firm. New yellow sold at 54c west and a cent more might be paid for a car if it was wanted very badly. Mixed is quoted at 53c to 53c 1/2. American No. 3 is quoted at 52c minimal at 57c on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are in good demand and firm. Cars of No. 2 white sold today at 44c middle freight, and some dealers are asking 45c; they are quoted at 45c to 46c east. A miller east-to-day asked 46c for two cars of culis.

Oatmeal—Is firm at \$5.25 for cars of bags and \$5.40 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are in good demand and firm at 70c outside, east and west.

Butter—Dairies offer freely and are in good demand for the choice varieties. Their prices range from 15c to 20c for creamery, and 10c to 12c for country. Creamery maintains a good price and is in good demand.

Creamery prints—20c to 22c do solids—19c to 20c Dairy, pound rolls—16c to 17c do large rolls—16c to 17c do medium and low—10c to 12c Eggs—The offerings are liberal and prices are steady, but the eggs consigned as new laid and fresh gathered frequently have to be picked over, and so prices are not what they might appear to be. Dealers, however, claim that the prices are strong. The best fresh gathered and new laid are quoted at 15c, ordinary fresh 16c to 17c and lined 15c to 16c.

Poultry—Very heavy offerings and a somewhat slow demand have sent geese and turkeys down. Chickens are in good demand and offerings heavy. They are quoted at 35c to 45c for dressed and live 35c; geese at 5c to 6c, ducks at 40c to 75c and turkeys at 6c to 8c.

Game—The receipts are fair, the demand is moderately good and the market is steady. Prices are quoted as follows:—Canvas back, \$1; black and mallard, 75c to 90c; red heads, 60c to 65c; pintails and mallards, 40c to 45c; butternut, teal and other small birds, 20c to 30c.

Venison—The supply is liberal, there is a fair demand and the market is steady at 6c to 8c for carcasses and 9c to 11c for saddles.

Potatoes—The offerings are not large, there is a good demand and the market is steady. Prices are quoted as follows:—Early potatoes at 55c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 70c.

Beans—Are in fair demand and steady at \$1.00 to \$1.05 for hand-picked, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for machine-picked. At New York to-day medium and pea beans were in light offering and very firm at \$2, some jobbing sales being at a premium above this rate.

Evaporated Apples—Are in fair demand, selling at 9c to 10c per lb. Dried apples bring 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.

Baled Hay—Is in fair supply and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.

Haled Straw—Is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.

CATTLE TRADE. Toronto, Nov. 26.—The run at the cattle market to-day was 50 loads, with 914 cattle, 1,106 sheep and lambs, 510 hogs, and 10 calves.

The cattle trade continues slow and is likely to be so for the next week or two. Buyers of feeding cattle have been getting all they could in that line for the past month, but are now through, the distilleries being pretty well filled up. Except for something very choice and for short-keep, there will be very little business done in this line for the remainder of the season. Export trade was not very brisk, though one or two good loads, choice quality, sold at fair prices, \$4.75 being about the highest. Very choice butcher cattle sold well at \$4 to \$4.85 and picked lots, but on the whole the beef trade is very quiet, owing to the fact that the supply of poultry is very large just now. Sheep and lambs have dropped to very low prices. Export ewes will not be wanted for a couple of

weeks, owing to the fact that there is no shipping space in sight until about December 7. Hogs remain unchanged at \$5.50 for the best.

Export cattle, choice,	4.40	4.75
Export cattle, light,	4.25	4.30
Bulls, export, heavy,	3.65	4.00
Bulls, export, light,	3.00	3.50
Feeders, heavy,	3.25	3.55
Feeders, light,	3.25	3.30
Stockers, 400 to 800,	2.40	2.80
Butchers' cattle,	3.75	4.00
choice,	3.75	4.00
Butchers' cattle, good,	3.60	3.75
Butchers' common,	2.75	3.00
Butchers' picked,	4.00	4.25
do off-colors and	2.00	2.50
heifers,	2.50	3.00
Butchers' bulls,	2.50	3.00
Light stock bulls, ewt	3.00	3.00
Milk cows,	30.00	55.00
Sheep, export ewes,	2.75	3.00
do bucks,	2.00	2.50
Sheep, butchers', each	2.00	3.00
Lambs, each,	2.50	3.00
do per cwt.,	2.75	3.15
Calves, per head,	2.00	10.00
Hogs, choice cwt.,	5.50	5.50
Hogs, light, cwt.,	5.25	5.25

PROVISIONS.

There is not a very active demand for hog products, but it is quite normal for this time of year, and the short stocks held by packers are abating them to maintain satisfactory prices. Car lots of dressed hogs are offered fairly well at \$7 on the track here, though higher prices are occasionally asked. Lards are selling well at steady prices.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21, heavy mess, \$19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 10c; cases 11c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13c; ribs, 11c; shoulders, 10c; calves, 14c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Therics 10c; tubs 11c and pails 11c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 26.—Flour firm. Wheat, nothing doing; spring No. 1 northern, 79c; winter, No. 2 red, 80c. Corn firm, No. 2 yellow, 67c; No. 3 do, 67c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 3 do, 66c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 do, 47c; No. 2 red, 47c; mixed, 45c; No. 3 do, 44c. Barley, fancy, 65c to 66c. Rye, No. 5 offered at 63c. Canal freight—Season over for New York shipments.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS. London, Nov. 26.—Opening—Wheat on passage quiet and steady; cargoes about No. 1 Calif., iron, November and December, 29s 1/4.

Wheat—English country markets of yesterday quiet, but steady, French country markets of yesterday quiet but steady.

London—Close—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign quiet with a small business. English firm; corn, American and Danubian firm with a fair business; rye, American quiet, English nominally unchanged.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Close—Spot wheat quiet; No. 1 standard California, 5s 10 1/2d to 5s 11d; Walla, 5s 10 1/2d; No. 2 red winter, 5s 9 1/2d to 5s 10 1/2d; No. 1 northern spring, 5s 9 1/2d to 5s 10 1/2d; futures steady; December 5s 9 1/2d, March 5s 10 1/2d. Spot corn steady; old, 5s 4 1/2d to 5s 4 3/4d; futures steady; December 5s 3 1/2d, January 5s 3 1/2d, March 5s 3 1/2d. Flour, 18s to 19s 3d.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Close—Wheat firm; November 21f 30c, March and June 22f 55c. Flour firm; November 26f 95c, March and June 28f 55c. Antwerp, Nov. 26.—No. 2 red winter, 10f.

THIRTY KILLED IN A MINE. The Day Shift of 200 Men Had Just Entered.

A despatch from Telluride, Col., says:—By a fire in the bullion tunnel belonging to the Smuggler Union Mining Company, probably 30 lives were lost on Wednesday. Seventeen bodies have been recovered. The fire, which is known to have been accidental, started early in the morning in the buildings at the mouth of the tunnel. At this point is located the upper terminal of the tramway to the new mine, the mine at Pandora, and it was in the bunk-house attached that the fire started. From this it spread to the terminal station, which with its ore bins, machinery, and supplies is a mass of ruins.

The day shift of 200 men had entered the mine and reached their stations when the fire broke out. The tunnel acted as a flue, and a great volume of smoke poured in and killed the men.

About 175 of the men succeeded in reaching safety by another exit. The fire rapidly burned itself out, but the mine was so filled with smoke that it was six hours before rescuing parties could penetrate the slopes where the less fortunate were. Seventeen dead have been removed from the mine Wednesday night.

FAT CHICKEN EXPORT.

Returns Show the Possibilities of Trade. A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Agriculture has forwarded another lot of specially fattened chickens in cold storage to Liverpool this week. This lot was from various fattening stations and contained 2,592 chickens. Returns have just been received from the first lot of fattened chickens shipped by the department this season. These were fattened at the poultry fattening station at Bonville, Quebec. They were sold in Liverpool, wholesale, at 14 cents per pound, and the net returns were equal to \$1.31 per pair of chickens at Montreal.

Prof. Robertson says the export trade in fattened chickens is bound to become very great, and the demand in Canadian markets will also greatly increase as soon as consumers get used to the superior quality of fattened chickens and the high percentage of edible portion in each bird.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Peterboro' is to have a beet sugar factory. English capitalists are said to be making large investments in Winnipeg real estate.

The grain elevators of Winnipeg are full, grain buyers have ceased buying on this account, and there is a great scarcity of feed.

An Archambault was cut to pieces by a shearing knife in Pillow, Hershey & Co.'s iron works, Montreal, where he was employed.

Leeds and Grenville highways are being improved. The province has set aside \$1,000,000 for this purpose throughout Ontario.

The Hamilton and Caledonia Railway Company, which is seeking right of way into Hamilton, is asking that city to take \$25,000 stock.

An ambulance for the hospitals in Peterboro' will be bought, as a memorial to the late Pte. Spence, killed in active service in South Africa.

Several Pacific coast logging camps have shut down on account of a rainy season, and many men have not got in more than two days' work in three weeks.

All the live stock exhibitors at the Pan-American report to the Dominion Government that they reaped good crops and favor an exhibit at St. Louis in 1903.

Work will continue all winter on F. H. Clergue's \$250,000 dam in the St. Mary's rapids. His Algoma Central Steamship Company will put on two new steamers between the 'So' and 'Windward' sections.

A member of the Canadian Immigration Department reports that, in place of the 18,000 settlers who left the United States for Canada this year, it is expected 100,000 will come next year.

A distribution amounting to nearly 6,000,000 salmon eggs has been made to hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The distribution was made in the following proportions:—St. John River, 1,500,000 eggs; Bedford, near Halifax, 1,000,000; Margaree, Cape Breton, 900,000; Miramichi, N. B., 450,000; Restigouche, N. B., 380,000; Gaspe, 300,000; Magog, 370,000.

FOREIGN. The French Congo Colony is in revolt. The British Parliament will be opened on December 27th.

Glasgow is officially declared free of the plague. Smallpox is pretty bad in one section of the city.

At a Pittsburg, Pa., livestock show a steer brought \$4,820. The Transvaal's gold output for October last was 33,393 ounces.

In Chicago fines are imposed on firms for violating the smoke ordinance. At Alexandria, Ind., Charles Ott, a fifteen-year-old boy, was blown to atoms by nitro-glycerine.

Many lives have been lost by whooping cough, which is epidemic in British New Guinea. A bronze statue of the late President McKinley, of heroic size is to be erected at Cleveland, Ohio.

The New York Charity Organization Society is caring for 350 families, in which there are 800 children. The recent New York city election cost the municipality \$670,000, or \$1.68 for each voter that was registered.

Movement is started to have New York City open restaurants where the poor may buy cheap, wholesome, well-cooked food. The City Council of Findlay, Ohio, offers \$100 reward to any citizen for the capture of any burglar, dead or alive.

The German Colonial Council has decided that the time to free slaves in German East Africa has not yet come. W. D. Buchanan, a trooper of Fort Riley, who killed two policemen Tuesday, committed suicide in his cell at Junction City, Kansas.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Police Justice Thomas M. Kennedy created a sensation by discharging a man who had robbed the Standard Oil Company. Because she believed her life in danger, a 15-year-old Gertrude Simpson shot and instantly killed her father, Dr. A. N. Simpson, Crede, Colorado.

One of the best battleships in the American navy, the Alabama, is in a wrecked condition, caused by the premature explosion of projectiles. The German colonial minister of Lieut. Hildebrand, who shot Sub-Lieut. Blaskowitz in a recent duel, has sentenced him to two years' detention in a fortress.

The German Emperor has decided to send a celebrated German painter to the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, to paint a picture of the ceremony. Burglaries and hold-ups of many kinds were committed in Chicago on Tuesday, and one of them was accompanied by the murder of a man that almost cost the victim his life.

The American Bridge Company of Philadelphia, has secured a \$1,000,000 contract for the construction of 20 steel bridges along the line of the Uganda Railroad, in East Africa. The Ohio Anti-Tuberculosis Association purposes organizing societies in every city of the state to educate people against spitting on floors in cars, and on pavements.

President Slayne of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York says that the goods smuggled from Canada to the United States every year are worth millions of dollars.

The Aragon Mining Company, at Norway, Mich., is having great difficulty in getting enough men to operate its mine, because several of the miners claim they saw a ghost going down in the other cage.

SMOTHERED IN GRAIN.

Terrible Fatality in a Toronto Elevator.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Smothered to death under fifteen hundred bushels of grain in Sylvester Brothers' elevator at the foot of Church Street, was the terrible death on Wednesday night of Thomas Allen, well known along the waterfront as 'Tommy, Look Up.'

After working at odd jobs early and late along the docks all week Allen, who was about 55 years of age, was engaged by Sylvester Bros. at 8 o'clock with a gang of men who were loading the propeller Cuba with barley for Montreal. His duty was to watch one of the immense lines in the top of the elevator from which the grain is conducted through a chute to the trucks on the ground floor.

The chute from his line had not been running for a short time, and it is supposed that Allen became drowsy while lying on the barley. A shout reached the ears of a man named James Ryan, who was working in the next bin to Allen. This is supposed to have come from Allen when the barley was being drawn down the chute below to fill on the trucks. Certain it is, however, that the drowsy man was sucked down in the grain to the chute before he had a chance to give any further alarm.

FOUND BODY IN CHUTE. It was about 9 o'clock that the men filling the trucks found the chute from the bin in which Allen was working clogged up. A light being brought, one of Allen's feet could be seen protruding from the small mouth of the chute. The alarm was raised, but before the body could be extricated all the grain covering it, four feet deep in the centre, and measuring about 1,500 bushels, had to be shoveled out into another bin.

When this had been done Allen was quite dead, having been buried for over an hour and a half. Allen was an unmarried man without any particular home. He had been working about the wharves for the past four or five years.

A BIG HAUL. Liverpool Bank Clerk Steals \$850,000. A despatch from London says:—The shares of the Bank of Liverpool fell 20s. on Friday. It became known in the morning that a clerk in the employ of the bank had secured a cheque for a large amount on another bank, which he had cashed and absconded. An official statement issued later confirmed this report. The defalcation may amount to £170,000 (\$850,000). The bank was established in 1831, and has a capital of £8,000,000.

The shares of the Bank of Liverpool dropped forty shillings before the market closed. The name of the defaulter is Goudie. He joined the bank four years ago, and the directors had every confidence in him. It is no clear yet whether his theft was made in a lump sum or amounted out of accumulated defalcations.

When the great loss was discovered Friday morning the London branch sent a message to the head office at Liverpool. The manager there called on Goudie for an explanation. He replied: 'Oh, yes; I fetch the papers. Immediately afterwards he left the bank.'

THE WHISTLING POSTMAN. Montreal Trying Experiment Which May Be Extended. A despatch from Montreal says:—The local postal authorities commenced an experiment to-day in the way of providing postmen with whistles, so that people who would not otherwise go to their doors will not delay the postman on his rounds. In certain sections of the city a large percentage of people are not provided with letter boxes, and as they keep their doors locked postmen cannot get in, as many housewives think rings are only from canvassers, collectors, and such like, who are to be avoided if possible.

A number of postmen were equipped with whistles on going to their rounds this morning, and if the experiment is a success it will be adopted in Toronto, Ottawa, and other large centres.

OLDEST ENGINEER DEAD. He Helped Stevenson Make First Locomotive. A despatch from St. Louis says:—Capt. John Kawson, who built the first locomotive engine in England, and who was the oldest engineer in the United States, is dead here.

Capt. Lawson was born in Manchester, England, Aug. 8, 1805. When still a boy he was apprenticed to George Stevenson, the inventor of the locomotive engine. He served as a locomotive engineer on various railroads in this country for many years, principally in the east and the south, abandoning that line of work to go into the steamboat business.

He made a fortune in the Cumberland River trade. A despatch from Ottawa says:—The City of Ottawa does not appear to have enough of locomotives to haul east the wheat crop of Manitoba and the North-West. Those engaged in the grain trade in the West have been applying to Hon. Clifford Sifton to endeavor to get the Minister of Railways to send some of the Intercolonial Railway locomotives to assist in hauling out the crop.

Mr. Sifton brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Blair, who at once communicated with Mr. Pottinger, the general manager of the road. Mr. Pottinger replied that they had not sufficient locomotives to meet the demands of the Government, and therefore it was impossible to give any locomotives for the Western trade.

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A BURFORD SHOOTING.

Dr. Harbottle Tries to Kill Herman Stewart.

A despatch from Brantford says:—Dr. Robert Harbottle, of Brantford, Ont., on Wednesday morning shot Herman Stewart, a well-to-do farmer, who lives a mile south of the village on the Fairfield road. The shooting was not accidental.

Dr. Harbottle deliberately pulled the revolver from his pocket when he was standing only a foot from Stewart's head, pulled the trigger. The bullet entered Stewart's head at the temple and passed out just behind the victim's head profusely.

The wound was not at all dangerous, and he will recover without a doubt. The bullet did not enter the scalp, but glanced off. One-quarter of an inch more and Stewart would have died instantly, according to the doctor who dressed the wound.

The shooting is the outcome of a somewhat bitter feeling that has existed against Dr. Harbottle because of the views he entertained as to the war in South Africa. It is stated by dozens of the Brantford villagers that the doctor would receive news of British reverses in South Africa with manifestations of delight and that he was openly

PRO-BOER IN HIS ATTITUDE. This feeling against him commenced at the time that the war broke out, and was intensified when some young men were brought to task for their demonstrations in the village. He had few sympathizers in the village, and he was ridiculed in almost every way. Sober-minded people in the village say that he was very often taunted, and it is certain that his views did not make him any friends.

Stewart, the man who was shot, is a well-to-do farmer. He came into the village this morning, and, as Dr. Harbottle was going from the corner where Ludlow's general store is, Stewart saw him and followed him, the two walking almost abreast. Several persons were watching the two, to see whether or not Harbottle would take any offence, it being a well-known fact that they were not on speaking terms. No word passed between them from what is known.

The doctor went into the post office, and then started back towards the corner, a distance of about fifty yards or thereabouts. Someone in the crowd shouted

"BRACE UP, STEWART," the purpose being to call the attention of the doctor to the fact that Stewart was walking behind him. At the corner, within full view of half a dozen spectators, Harbottle pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot at Stewart, who was then not more than a foot from him.

Dr. Harbottle's house resembles a miniature fortress. The windows of the two upper stories are barricaded by being completely boarded over, and the doors and windows on the ground floor are so fixed that they can instantly be closed effectually with sheet-iron barricades. The side of the house bears marks of the regard some of the villagers have for Dr. Harbottle, half a dozen big spots showing that paint in varying quantities has been thrown against it.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Harbottle was arraigned before the Justices of the Peace, Rutherford, Cox and Gray, on a charge of shooting with intent to do bodily harm, and was committed for trial at Brantford.

FIRE AT PREMIER. Student Riots at Athens Cause Bloodshed. A despatch from Athens says:—The agitation against the proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek was continued on Thursday. Twenty thousand persons assembled around the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Olympus and took part in a demonstration against it.

A resolution was passed calling on the Holy Synod to excommunicate any person who translated the Gospels into Greek as now spoken. Eight hundred marines were landed and co-operated with the troops in patrolling the locality. Heavy collisions occurred and occasional shots were fired. The students still hold the university buildings.

During the demonstrations following the assemblage several shots were fired at M. Theodoris, the Greek Premier, but without effect.

During the encounters between the military and the turbulent demonstrators, seven persons were killed, 30 were severely, and many others were slightly wounded.

Great excitement prevails. Strong military detachments guard the palace and the residence of the Premier. Everywhere anxious groups are discussing the situation. Heartrending scenes occurred when the bodies of the dead were handed over to their relatives.

It is rumored that armed men have arrived at the university, but the building is still guarded by the students. Opposition deputies paraded the streets during the day, exciting the rioters by violent language.

Among those slightly injured are the prefect of police of Athens, and the prefect of Attica.

AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS. Government to Issue Leaflets Urging Precautions. A despatch from Berlin says:—The Imperial Government is about to circulate among the people

Prohibition.

The decision of the Privy Council has thrown prohibition into politics in every Province in the Dominion. What course the Government of Ontario proposes to take has not been made known, nor upon so grave a question is it to be expected that a hurried announcement could be made. The Government's deliberation is no greater, however, than that of the newspapers of both parties, which are not showing any eagerness to take from Premier Ross the first chance at handling so difficult a political problem.

The Star's position can be stated in a few words. We believe prohibition is desirable wherever enforceable. We believe it is enforceable in the country districts and smaller towns and villages of the Province, but not in the larger centers. In Toronto, for instance, and Hamilton, Ottawa, London, and Kingston, we fear that with public opinion in its present state a prohibitory law would result in lawless liquor selling, which would have an evil effect upon law and order not only in these cities, but throughout the whole Province. But, of course, we are under government by the majority, and if the rural districts think that prohibition will work, and if they vote with that belief, the cities and large towns will have to do the best they can.

Whether the government will consider it its duty to act without further reference to the people we do not know. But there can be no doubt Premier Ross will be quite justified if he announces that before asking the Legislature to pass a prohibitory law a direct mandate from the electorate should be taken. Pronouncements we have had in the past. On one occasion upon the question of the prohibition both the manufacture and sale of liquor in the Province, and again upon the still broader question of the manufacture, importation, and sale throughout the Dominion. But a verdict, not upon a question academically discussed, but with the certainty before electors' eyes that if they said yes they would forthwith get what they voted for, has never yet been taken in this Province.—Toronto Star.

How Shall We Make the Most of Life?

What shall one call that quality which leads some on to make the most of life, and the lack of which holds others forever in the barren lands or at most but on the edge of success? Is it a sort of genius, or is it rather the expression of a type of character than the mark of a degree of mental or mechanical adaptability?

A great many people know how to do something, but not a great many people, it would seem, know what the world wants to have done, and what part of it they ought to be able to do. With ever-increasing insistence the question comes home to us—is the state of affairs inevitable or remediable? When trained workman complain of lack of employment, is the social order wrong, are political conditions at fault, is it a matter of supply and demand for the economists to explain toward solution, or is it a moral and mental sifting process which is inseparable from the progress of the race? Must we apply sympathy, and nothing more, to those ineffectual persons who must not only be trained by society to do a certain kind of work, but must be kept, by society, with that specific kind of work to do?

The War Office has accepted Canada's offer to recruit a force of mounted men for South Africa.

It is expected that 12,000,000 bushels of wheat will be shipped from Fort William by water this season.

Major Woodside, chief census enumerator for the Yukon, says the population there will not fall far short of 21,000.

The water in the Bay of Quinte, the river Trent and Lake Ontario is said to be lower than it has been for 80 years. The rainfall has so far been a remarkably small one this autumn.

In more than 8000 schools in Great Britain the boys are studying textbooks on Canada which set forth her history, explain her system of government, and lay stress upon her natural resources. These books are supplied free by the Dominion, and Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner to the mother country, will give valuable medals next spring to the scholars who pass the best examinations on them.

The Manitoba Prohibition Act has been upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, which has given judgment upholding the judgment of the Manitoba Court, which declared the Act unconstitutional. The Dominion Alliance has already taken action in the matter, and will ask the Ontario Government to pass a prohibitory law for this Province, as it is said the Premier has promised to do if the Manitoba Act was upheld.

The official announcement by the United States Steel Corporation that its net earnings in the last six months exceeded \$4,000,000, gives some idea of the magnitude of this unparalleled aggregation of capital, and the extent of its operations will be better grasped with the help of comparison. The total net earnings of the 3,571 national banks in the twelve months of 1900, according to the Controller of the Currency, were \$29,951,510. In twelve months, if its earnings do not diminish, the steel corporation will have earned \$40,000,000 more than all the national banks. It will have earned, in fact, according to the "Financialist's" calculation, as much as all the banks of every kind in the United States, their total number being about 14,000.

The man who hesitates may be lost, but the woman who hesitates is surely won.

Wit and Wisdom.

Good health is very much like money; it is valued most by those who have it, and it is squandered by those who come by it easily.

The good word of a plain fisherman or hunter is worth more than a degree of doctor of divinity from a learned university.

In order to be happy, a woman needs only a good digestion, a satisfactory complexion, and a lover.

For there isn't no law brought in yet against tellin' the truth about a party after they're gone, thank God—though 'tis a dangerous offence while they're livin'.

You are not to suppose that the one man was a saint and a hero, and the other a fool and a ruffian. No; that sort of thing happens only in books.

There are but two sorts of women in the world—those who take the strength out of a man and those who put it back.

Any man who's got a woman wrapped round his finger has also got her wrapped round his throat.

As it must happen in this world, the answer to our prayers comes in a way and at a cost we little dream of.

I know something better than the usefulness of piety. It is the piety of usefulness.

There are many lies in the world, and not a few liars, but there are no liars like our bodies, except it be the sensations of our bodies.

Who can make a conscience out of expediency? Expediency says "It may be," conscience says "It is!"

IT COST MONEY.

Many a man has spent all his earnings in trying to get rid of rheumatism. It cost Mr. James Davison, Oconto, Ont., between \$1,000 and \$2,000 before he tried Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. He was a helpless invalid for six years but suffered relief from sciatica in his hip joint for ten years. Six bottles cured him completely and he is now working his farm. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days' treatment. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Canadian Government has for about two years maintained a regiment at Halifax in order to release from garrison duty there an Imperial corps which is now on active service. The maintenance of this regiment at Halifax entails an expenditure of about \$1,000 a day, or \$360,000 a year. Supplies for meeting this expense have been voted until June 30 next, by which time Canada will have contributed nearly a million of dollars, in addition to a previous outlay of \$2,000,000 towards the defence of Imperial interests.

How High Birds Fly.

A Strassburg aeronaut says he has seen an eagle at the height of 3,000 yards, and again a pair of storks and a buzzard 900 yards above the sea level. On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts observed a lark flying at a height of 1,000 yards. On July 15, 1890, another balloon met a couple of crows at an altitude of 1,400 yards. These, however, are exceptions. Birds are hardly ever seen above a height of 1,000 yards; even above 400 yards they are not frequent.

A Relic of Peter the Great.

The cottage where Peter the Great dwelt when he was learning the trade of shipbuilding in Zaandam, Holland, still exists, though somewhat dilapidated. It contains the rude furniture which the great Peter used—a bedstead, table and two chairs. It is incased in a building erected for the purpose, and over the mantel is a tablet erected by Alexander of Russia in 1814.

Pacing a Natural Gait.

The pacing habit is in common among animals, says a writer in Scribner's magazine. Many animals pace—cattle, for instance, and, among dogs, setters. I believe pacing to be a rather more natural gait than trotting. Trotting, as it exists in our fast horses, is scarcely a natural gait, but is rather the result of breeding and education.

A Night Light.

Some people make it a point never to retire without a light burning in the house. A bit of information worth knowing is that a small even light may be obtained from a small piece of candle all night if fine powdered salt is piled around the candle until the black part of the wick is reached.

Work For It.

Nothing that is of real worth can be achieved without courageous working. Man owes his growth chiefly to that active striving of the will, that encounter with difficulty, which we call effort; and it is astonishing to find how often results apparently impracticable are thus made possible.

Clean as a Whistle.

The origin of the saying "as clean as a whistle" is ascribed to the "whistle tankard" of olden times, in which the whistle came into play when the tankard was emptied or "cleared out" to announce to the waiter that more liquor was required.

Under the mogul emperors extensive systems of roads were constructed in India connecting all leading points in the peninsula.

AN UNNECESSARY CONDITION.

To eat a hearty meal without injurious after effects is a pleasure that seldom comes to the dyspeptic. He cannot enjoy his dishes and is fain to eat what he best dislikes. "Climax" Iron Tonic Pills will positively cure dyspepsia, indigestion and headache. Each box contains ten days' treatment. Price 25 cents, at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Address: The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

His First Business Venture.

An American capitalist who has made a fortune running far into the millions likes to tell a story of his first business venture and how he saddened the local grocer. At this time he was fond of frequenting a public saleroom near his home where all sorts of bargains were offered.

One day I noticed several boxes of soap of a certain brand which I had often been sent to buy at the corner grocery. I thought to myself, "That will go cheap," so I ran to the grocery and received a promise from the man in charge to buy as much of the soap at a certain figure as I could furnish. Of course he never suspected that I could furnish any of it.

I returned to the saleroom, and when the soap was put up I bid it in. It was knocked down to me. My name was demanded, and when I gave it in a shrill voice everybody laughed, for I was then only seven years of age.

Amused as they were at the sale, the bystanders were amazed when I bid in the whole lot of twenty-two boxes. I had them carried over to the grocery and received the price agreed upon. The grocer wore a wry look when he heard how I had obtained the soap. He said, "Well, I guess I could have done that myself."

I replied that I guessed he could, too, but he hadn't.

Man Who Named America.

Few Americans are aware of the fact that the name of their continent is due to a German scholar. In 1507 Martin Waldseemüller, also known as Hylacomylus, of St. Die, in the Vosges, edited a book called "Cosmographie Introductio," in which he gave a translation of Amerigo Vesputi's description of his voyages.

That was just the time when Amerigo's fame filled the world, while Columbus' disgrace overshadowed his merit, and evidently his name had never reached the quiet village in the Vosges when Amerigo trumpeted forth his own glory. So Hylacomylus proposed that, since the new continent was, after all, not a part of the Indies, no name would suit it better than that of his famous explorer, Amerigo.

The book was read far and wide, and so quickly was the proposition accepted that, when later on the true discoverer was known, the name was already rooted too deeply in general use to be abolished, and was even extended to the north part of the continent, while Hylacomylus had only meant it for the present South America.—National Geographic Magazine.

For Tired Eyes.

Eyes will be greatly strengthened by putting the face down into a glass or cypress of water the first thing in the morning and opening them under water. This is somewhat difficult to do at first, but if the water for two or three days be tepid and gradually made colder by imperceptible degrees until it is so shock to the face into quite cold water it will soon become quite easy and is very invigorating and refreshing.

If done regularly every day, this treatment alone will preserve the sight into quite old age. There is a right and wrong way of wiping the eyes after this, too, and the right way is to pass the soft towel very gently from the outer angle inward toward the nose.

If after a long day the eyes feel so hot and tired that they seem dim when one tries to read or to do a little necessary sewing for oneself, they should be bathed with cold tea from which the leaves have been removed.

It Jarred Him.

"Pleasant offices you have here," said a policy holder who visited a life insurance office in the Postal Telegraph building in New York to pay his premium. The windows overlook the City Hall park and the Nathan Hale statue.

"Yes," replied the insurance man, "but the inscription on that Hale statue, patriotic and inspiring though it is, strikes a discordant note in the soul of one who is underwriting risks on men's lives. Look at it—My only regret is that I have but one life to give in defense of my country!"

Dealing in Futures.

Mr. Newed—I have an option on that Blank avenue house. How would you like it for our home, my dear?

Mrs. Newed—Oh, it's a pretty place, but you know it is said to be haunted. Mamma says she wouldn't set her foot inside the door for any amount of money.

Mr. Newed—That settles it. I'll close the deal for it the first thing in the morning.

Arab Music.

Arab music has been described as the singing of a prima donna who has ruptured her voice in trying to sing a duet with herself. Each note starts from somewhere between a sharp and a flat, but does not stop even there and flits up into four or more portions, of which no person can be expected to catch more than one at a time.

To Save Time.

Visitor—No, I won't come in. Could I see Mr. Jones for two minutes? Servant—What name shall I say, sir?

Visitor—Professor Vondersplinkentootelheimer.

Servant—Oh, sure ye'd better step in and bring it wld ye, sir!

Not Necessary.

"When you are at a loss for a suitable word, do you ever apply to your wife?"

"No," replied the writer; "I don't have to. Her entire vocabulary is coming my way most of the time."—Chicago Post.

English Tapestry Carpets.

We have three very special lines of fine English Tapestry Carpets which we offer at 50c., 65c. and 75c. a yard. These are made by the largest maker of Tapestries in the world, only the best worsted yarns being used and perfectly fast dyes. These qualities are usually sold at 60c., 75c. and 85c., but our system of close Cash buying and no credit enables us to offer them as above. We have a very large range of choice new patterns in each quality. The two better grades have borders and stairs to match.

Black French Poplins

All pure wool, fine round cord, beautiful finish. These are the most popular goods of the day for black dresses. They are selling in all the great fashion centres very rapidly. We have six different qualities at 50c., 65c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.65 a yard. Send for samples if you can't come in.

Men's Coon Coats.

If you have the least thought of buying one you will miss it if you don't see ours. We have the agency for this district for the best makers of Coon Coats in Canada. Examine carefully the linings and make of ours as there is a great difference in Coon Coats. We carry four qualities at \$37.50, \$40, \$45 and \$50.

New Jackets.

This is one of our most important departments and we have a very large assortment for Ladies, Misses and Children. We import these direct from the large makers in Europe and can therefore mark them much cheaper than the prices usually asked by smaller dealers.

Choice Furs

Are made by thoroughly reliable Furriers, and our guarantee with every garment sold.

Persian Lamb Coats, French Seal Coats, Bokhara Coats, Astrachan Coats, Greenland Seal Coats, Fur Lined Capes, Caperines, Caps, Gauntlets, etc.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

THE HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY IN OUR

New Fruits

deserves special mention. Our select RAISINS are the best ever shown here.

3 lbs. 25c., 28 lb. box, \$2.10.

Fine old stalk Raisins, 28 lb. box, \$1.75.

Finest Re-cleaned CURRANTS,

Vostizas, 10c. lb.

Amalias, 3 lbs. 25c.

The following lines should interest you owing to the scarcity of local fruit:

New California PRUNES,

70 to 80 to lb., 25 lb. box, \$1.90.

90 to 100 " 25 lb. box, \$1.75.

Cooking Figs, 5 lbs. 25c.

Apricots, 15c. lb. Peaches, 12½c. lb.

2 gal. pails Bright Spru, \$1.25.

J. C. HANLEY & CO., GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

UNEQUAL EYES.

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only one eye to see with, and to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,
334 Front St. Belleville.

THE KING, THE QUEEN and THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

A Remarkable Offer.

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